The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Martial Law Recommended in a Florida County.

First Day of the Kuklux Trials at Columbia, S. C.

The Havana Volunteers in High Excitement.

Immolation of Obnoxious Students Demanded by Them.

Progress of the Revolution in Mexico.

Saltillo Attacked by Juarists and Fighting Going On.

THE SOUTH.

The Florida Kuklux—Martial Law in One County Recommended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Senator SCOTT and Representative MAYNARD called on the President to-day and laid before him the evidence taken by the Committee which recently visited Florida, and they asked of him a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Jackson County, which the evidence showed to be entirely in the hand of the Kuklux. The assassination of J. Q. DICKINSON, in this county, was mentioned in these dispatches some days since. His diary was obtained by the Committee, and it said to contain much that is interesting in this connection. There are several of the witnesses from this county, who were before the Committee, that dare not return home till they are afforded the protection of the United States authorities. The President did not indicate whether he would issue the proclamation, but Messrs. SCOTT and MAYNARD are very sure that the evidence would warrant him in doing so.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Debt Statement of the State Treasurer—Opening of the Kuklux Trials at Columbia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—A committee of influential citizens, including Hon. J. D. PORTER and Ex-Gov. ORR, publish the result of their examination of the Treasurer's debt statement, which they find correct. The Committee report that the total debt of South Carolina is $11,266,000, exclusive of $6,000,000 owing in New-York. The American Bank Note Company certify that they have in their possession $4,000,000 of sterling funding bonds, and Gov. SCOTT has instructed them to print no more bonds or stocks of any kind for this State.

The Kuklux trials began at Columbia at 10 o'clock this morning, Judges BOND and BRYAN on the bench. District-Attorney COZBEE acted for the Government, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON for the defense. There was a large number of spectators. Mr. COZBEE challenged the whole array of jurors, on the ground of fatal irregularities in drawing. Mr. JOHNSON argued that the objection was purely technical. Judge BOND said the Court could not proceed, because there was only nine jurors present, and he desired to consult on the question raised by Mr. COZBEE. The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

CUBA.

Desecration of a Grave by Students of the Royal University in Havana—Action of the Havana Volunteers—The Students to be Tried.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Last Thursday afternoon, a number of the medical students of the Royal University jumped the walls of the cemetery, and proceeded to demolish the grave of GONZALO CASTAÑOS, and committed other excesses. The chaplain attempted to remonstrate, but the students stoned him away. On Saturday, the Governor of Havana visited the University, and demanded of the medical class the names of the culprits. All of the students remained silent, and the case was then turned over to the Court. Several students then testified, and six members of the class were found guilty and sent to prison, and so confined that communication with one another or with persons outside was impossible. The Court temporarily detained forty-two others who are suspected of complicity in the act. The Court is working actively in the case, and, with the aid of the authorities, will soon have before it all the guilty ones, who will be punished as severely as the law permits.

Gen. CRESPO yesterday reviewed the volunteers of this city and neighborhood, who made a fine display. Shortly after the parade irregular groups of volunteers assembled and soon assumed large proportions. One body numbering several hundred assembled before the Palace; another near the Tacon Theatre, and a third around the jail, all demanding the lives of the young men implicated in the desecrations of GONZALO CASTAÑON'S grave. Crowds of volunteers running through the streets were ordered to join their companions. Shouts of "Death to the traitors" were given. Acting Captain-General CRESPO positively refused to deliver up the prisoners, stating that the law must take its course. About 11 P. M. the volunteer officers got their men in order and under full control, battalion after battalion marching toward the jail, and at 2 o'clock this morning a Court-martial, composed of officers of the regular and volunteer forces, assembled to try the prisoners. The Court-martial is still in session. The city is quiet. The volunteers continue guarding the jail, awaiting the result of the trial.

MEXICO.

Fighting Still in Progress at Saltillo—Other Movements.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 27.—via NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The revolutionists, under Gen. TREVINO, attacked Saltillo on the 8th. Fighting is yet going on. Gen. ROCHA is advancing from San Luis Potosi with strong Government forces, and is within sliding distance. Gen. TREVINO is reported to be short of ammunition. Communication is entirely cut off beyond Mier. Three hundred reinforcements for Matamoras are expected by sea from Vera Cruz.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Collision off the Irish Coast—Nine Men Missing—The Negrein Again Aground—Rescue of a Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A collision occurred last night off the Irish coast between the ships *Marmion* and *Ocella*. The latter sunk very soon after she was struck. Several of her crew escaped by jumping on board the *Marmion*, but nine men are missing. It is hoped they saved themselves in one of the boats. The ship *Negrein*, for Havana, which went ashore in the recent gales, has got afloat, and will be saved.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 27.—The crew of the brigantine *Mary A. Davis*, of Portland, Me., which foundered in latitude 31° while on the way from Sombrero to Philadelphia, have arrived at this port on the brig *Monkee*. Three of the wrecked crew are on board the *Orcital*, bound to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Civil Service Commission and its Critics—The Printers and Franklin—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—It is yet too soon to criticise the report of the Civil Service Commission, as some papers are doing. Since no report has yet been made or presented to the President, all that has been done thus far is to present for consideration the outline of the scheme which the Commission is now engaged in perfecting. When this system is ready to be laid formally before the President and Cabinet, it will be accompanied by a report from the Commission, which is yet to be prepared, in which the bearings and effect of the scheme will be discussed, and the conclusions which have resulted in the adoption of this scheme will be set forth. The friends of civil service reform need only exercise a little patience. The progress thus far made warrants the assertion that important results are not so far in the future nor so impossible as some pretend to believe. The feeling among those who will have to do with it when it is enforced, is growing better and stronger every day, and the man most determined about it is the President. This is the most cheering sign in the whole situation on this subject.

A BUST OF FRANKLIN.

The printers of the Government Printing-office will, on Wednesday next, Nov. 29, dedicate a bust of FRANKLIN in the Government office. The bust is by a Washington artist named FLANNERY. A young man of some genius, who made the Lincoln which surmounts the column in front of the City Hall.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GARFIELD is among the recent arrivals of members of Congress, and has resumed his residence at the corner of Thirteenth and I streets. He responds to all inquiries as to whether he is to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means with the frank remark that, if so is, he does not know it. Among other arrivals are Representatives LOWE, of Kansas, and SYPHER, of Louisiana. The Court of Claims will begin its session next Monday. Chief Justice DRAKE has arrived, and is ready to resume his judicial labors.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The following appointments in the New-York Custom-house have been confirmed at the Treasury Department: John J. O'Brien, Weigher; M. C. Hart, Storekeeper; Charles Camberson, Inspector; S. J. Burr, Clerk.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made today: Eugene B. Moore, Gauger, Ninth Illinois District; Joseph D. Keebaugh, Third Missouri, and J. S. Sare, Seventeenth Kentucky; George MacNoe, Storekeeper, Thirtieth New-York, and George S. Moss, Assistant Assessor, Twenty-fourth New-York.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DOCTOR.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees' Prescription for the Democracy—A Convention to Discover Saving Principles and a Candidate.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 27.—Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, in a card published in the *Journal*, of this city, proposes an important Democratic Party movement. He says: "I keenly appreciate the importance of an authoritative expression of the principles which are to guide us in the future, as in the past. It should be made too at an early date in order that an organization shall be perfected and confidence restored by the time the approaching campaign is upon us. This, however, should be the work of a National Convention embracing delegates from all the States. I am in favor of calling such a Convention at some central point in the West on a day not later than the 22d of February next. The call should be issued by the National Executive Committee, and delegates should be appointed by State and District Conventions. The business of this body should be to carefully and patiently weigh all views laid before it, and to agree upon and publish a clear, definite declaration of principles upon all matters affecting the political welfare of the people and the safety of our free institutions. This being done it should adjourn to a day fixed for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. In the meantime the people of the States can discuss, approve or disapprove of what has been done. It would be the duty of all Democrats taking part in politics to submit to the voice of the majority. If there are such as prefer their own convictions even to the platform of a National Convention, they can step aside in quiet without embarrassing anybody else. Let us, however, have political as well as personal harmony, and success is within our reach. If the entire Democratic vote can be consolidated, inspired with enthusiasm, and brought to the polls, Gen. GRANT cannot be re-elected. It was the voters in our party that stayed at home on the days of the late election, which wrought such wide-spread defeat. There is no increase of the Republican vote. I make the above suggestion, knowing that it is entirely practicable, and that it meets an urgent demand of the present crisis. I shall respectfully urge it upon the attention of the National Executive Committee, and ask for it the favorable consideration of conservative men everywhere."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27—7 P. M.—The low barometer which was Sunday afternoon between Lakes Erie and Ontario, is now south of the Bay of Fundy. South-westerly winds on the Middle and Eastern States have veered to brisk north-west. Partially cloudy and threatening weather prevails from Tennessee to Lake Michigan, and south-eastward to Texas, and clearing weather from Virginia to Maine; as also from Wisconsin northward, where the highest barometer now exists. Threatening weather, with southerly winds and rising barometer is reported from the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Brisk north-westerly winds will probably diminish to-night and veer to north-east in the Middle and Eastern States by Tuesday noon; pleasant weather prevail in the south Atlantic States; an area of low barometer develop west of the Mississippi, with cloudy and threatening weather extending eastward to the Blue Ridge. Partially cloudy weather, with light winds, prevail on the lakes.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Norfolk, New-York and New-London.

SNOW FALLS.

The following was collected from dispatches received at the signal office today: Snow fell this morning at Buffalo, N. Y., and Corinne, Utah. At the same time it was sleeting at Oswego and Rochester, N. Y. It was snowing at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Rochester, N. Y., at 5 o'clock this evening. At the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., at 5 o'clock P. M., the weather was clearing up. The wind was blowing from the west at a velocity of forty-five miles per hour, and the thermometer registered 2° above zero, a fall since 5 o'clock yesterday evening of 24°. At Duluth, Minn., this morning at 7 o'clock, the thermometer registered 10° below zero. At Cairo, Ill., the thermometer has fallen 30° in the last twenty-four hours, and at Memphis, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn., 34° in the same time.

A dispatch from Omaha and dated the 25th says: "Snow fell to the depth of one foot, last night on the Laramie plains. All passenger trains are on time today. Passengers from the East crossed the river this morning on the boat."

LOUISIANA.

Decay of New-Orleans—Absurd System of Taxation—The Schools—Reform Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

This once great metropolis and cotton mart of the South is fast losing its prestige and position owing to increase of taxation, and enormous and rapidly-growing debt, a falling off of business, and an oppressive license system all combining to keep away enterprise and capital. I hear on all sides the cry of despondency over the prevailing state of affairs. Real estate cannot be sold for fifty per cent. of its actual value, and prominent land and property-holders say that if they could sell for one-half of the estimated value of their possessions they would sell out and leave this tax-burdened State. The debt of both State and city is increasing, and unless something is done to relieve the people, and that very soon, there can be no other result than bankruptcy. Many still talk of repudiation, but the majority of our citizens favor reform in all the branches of the State and City Government. One of the greatest evils existing here, which does more than anything else to drive away the capital so greatly needed, is the system of taxing trades, professions and all classes of business. Every year a new tariff of license fees is imposed upon any one engaged in business, a system unknown in the North. This subject is now being thoroughly ventilated in the columns of the leading papers of this city, for, with scarce an exception, they are all opposed to the system, and believe in its entire abolition. The people consider this system unjust, and the official who stands up in favor of reform will be looked upon as a benefactor, and rewarded accordingly. It is said that the sum of $600,000 can be realized from this source of revenue, but, on the other hand, it is urged that the business interests of the City may be increased upward of a million of dollars annually by dispensing with this tax. The State Fair begins on the 23d, and the prospects are good for its success pecuniarly, and as an evidence of the material growth and prosperity of the State. The public schools of the State are in a flourishing condition, as these institutions have been placed on a firm basis. The teachers of the schools, who were formerly paid in bonds which they were obliged to sell at a discount, are now paid in national currency. The schools are well attended by all classes of scholars, and no further difficulty exists on the question of color or previous condition. The statistics show a gradual increase of attendance and an excellent proficiency on the part of the scholars. The people of all classes are settling down with the conviction that these institutions must be heartily sustained if they would have continued peace and prosperity.

The Varieties Theatre, which was consumed about two years ago, is about to be revived under the auspices of Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, who opens on the 4th of next month, with a strong company.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The furniture establishment of STEPHEN & SON, at Ellershouse, N. S., was burned yesterday. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

Some rioting is reported to have taken place in Dover, England, on Sunday, which was easily suppressed by the local authorities.

Hon. GIDEON HAYES has resigned the office of Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, to take effect Jan. 1.

A fire in Holliston, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed L. B. WHITE'S barn and contents, including two horses and fifteen cows.

On Saturday night last, four prisoners in the jail at Frankfort, Ind., overpowered the jailer and escaped. One of them, charged with murder, was speedily recaptured.

A flouring-mill belonging to J. M. & W. P. THOMPSON, in Edinburg, Ind., was burned on Saturday night last. Loss, $25,000; insured for $15,000.

F. MEIER, late Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in Texas, committed suicide for fear of arrest for collecting and embezzling Government funds.

JOHN A. HANSEN was arraigned in the Municipal Court in Boston, yesterday, charged with forgery, and committed for trial in default of $20,000 bail.

MARY E. BEST was arrested in Albany, yesterday, on a charge of robbing JAMES E. WEEKS, of Hudson, of about $200, at a house of bad repute.

A new bridge, 900 feet long, across the Androscoggin River, at Lewiston, Me., was opened to public travel yesterday. The bridge cost over $40,000.

The New National Insurance Company was organized yesterday, in Hartford, Conn., with MANN HOWARD, President, and JAMES NICHOLS, Secretary.

The Police Commissioners of Hartford, Conn., yesterday, failed to choose a Captain in place of D. MOTT, resigned. The candidates were GEORGE W. F. HILL, JOHN S. HOLDEN, OBAR H. SAUNDERS and L. S. COWLES.

St. Mary's Catholic Church in Portsmouth, N. H., was burned on Sunday night, and the residence of Father WALSH adjoining was partially consumed. The church was a wooden structure. The loss is $20,000 and insurance $13,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

A New-Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes as follows in a letter dated Nov. 23:

"There has been considerable yellow fever in New-Orleans since the 1st of August, and, strange to say, instead of breaking out in the neighborhood of the French market, as usual, among the inhabitants of the low "dago" slums, it took a fancy to the fashionable and well-to-do people of the Fourth District, better known as the Garden District, in the neighborhood of the Washington-street cemetery. When the poor are attacked with yellow fever they are conveyed to the Charity Hospital, on Common-street, for treatment, but those of moderate means and those in good circumstances are nursed at home or among their friends or relatives; consequently, during the recent Fall, there were over twenty-five cases of yellow fever in the Charity Hospital at any one time. Last year it was different; the large majority of the cases were at the above institution. The last death from this fever occurred at the hospital on Saturday last—a sailor man, who had only arrived a few days previously from sea."

The Cholera at Halifax—Singular Action of Officials.

From the Montreal Witness, Nov. 24.

The Arcadian *Recorder* states that the ship *Franklin*, now at Quarantine in New-York, and on board of which were, a few days ago, forty cases of cholera, besides twenty-eight deaths that occurred during the passage, was reported by the Captain to be free from disease on her arrival at Halifax, and the following letter was received by the Mayor of Halifax from the port physician:

SIR: In accordance with your request, I beg to furnish you with a statement of the deaths on board of the steamer *Franklin*, from Scotia which put into this port on Monday for a supply of water and coal. During the passage of twenty-seven days nine deaths occurred—six children and three adults. Of the six children, four under one year died from exhaustion; the remainder of diarrhœa. Of the three adults the cause of death was diarrhœa, accompanied with cholera. The steamer had a bill of health from the port from whence she cleared.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. GOSSIP.

The *Recorder*, however, reiterates the statements that cholera was actually on board, and the surgeon of the steamship New-York appears to confirm it. Numerous citizens of Halifax demand the removal of Dr. GOSSIP. Moreover, a telegram from the Mayor of Halifax to Ottawa announces the fact that the cholera had not only appeared in that City, but had also been carried from it among the French population at Chezzetcook, twenty miles further. In fact the port physician was outwitted or deceived by the Captain of the *Franklin*.

UTAH AND ARIZONA.

The Storms in the Canons Fiercer than Ever.

Deaths from Snow-Slides — Brigham Young's Trial—Petition of the People of Arizona to the President—Vigorous Measures Promised if the Indians do Not Settle Down.

UTAH.

The Snow Ten Feet Deep in the Canons—More Lives Lost—The Mormons and Young's Trial.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 27.—The following dispatch was received by the *Herald* this evening from Cottonwood: "Since the last report the storms have not in the least subsided, but, if possible, are more fearful than ever. Parties who have been here the last two Winters say they never knew as terrible a storm in the cañon before. We have not seen the sun since Sunday, the 19th. The wind is blowing, the snow drifting, trees falling, and everything gloomy. Work is generally suspended. Though there has been no slide in the last forty-eight hours, they are momentarily expected. All hope of finding the body of C. MORRISON is now given up until Spring. His wife is almost distracted. Since the slides of Friday last, no teams have passed up or down the cañon."

A dispatch from the Tuscic mining district says that a terrible storm has been raging there for the last six hours, accompanied with sleet and snow, and that it is still snowing and blowing. Another slide in Cottonwood is reported, by which four men lost their lives. The snow at Alta City is ten feet deep, and at the time of the last accounts it was still storming furiously.

Leading Mormons express themselves very anxious that BRIGHAM YOUNG should be here next Monday for trial. They say positively he will be here at the time ordered, if the prevailing storms permit. He has been notified by telegraph, and, it is stated, has already started for Salt Lake City. Elder ORSON PRATT, in the Tabernacle yesterday, preached with great earnestness in favor of polygamy. He said polygamy was one of the chief tenets of the Mormon religion, and if that was taken away the religion would be destroyed, and the proposal to give up polygamy for the sake of a State organization, or for any other purpose would never receive the consent of the Mormon people; in fact the Mormons would not surrender polygamy or any part of their religion for any Government. These remarks were received with loud cries all over the house of "That's so, we won't."

THE INDIANS.

Petition of Arizonians Setting Forth Their Grievances—Vigorous Measures Promised by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Today Delegate MCCORMICK formally presented to the President petitions extensively signed by citizens of all clashes, including the Federal and Territorial officers of Arizona from the towns of Tucson, Prescott, Phœnix, Florence, Sanford, Wickenburg and Vulture Mine, in that Territory, and one from San Bernardino, Cal., in the following form:

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

The undersigned citizens of the Territory of Arizona, regarding the present anomalous state of affairs concerning the Indian difficulties in the Territory as being to the highest degree unsatisfactory and perilous to our interests and community, respectfully represent: That we desire nothing more earnestly than peace with the Apaches; that last Spring many were disheartened by our sufferings and losses from hostile Indians, were preparing to abandon the Territory, where we have labored and waited for years, hoping for the subjugation of the Apaches, when the assignment of Gen. GEORGE CROOK to the command of this department gave us new hope, and we determined to hold on a little longer, as we believed that the operations inaugurated by the General were calculated to result in a speedy settlement of our troubles; but just as his plans were being successfully put in force we learn that the matter is taken out of his hands and turned over to the Peace Commissioners; that, although we had no confidence in their policy, being satisfied from past experience that no peace treaty to which the Apache is an equal party can be lasting, we were willing to give all the assistance in our power to the Commissioners to aid them in their plans; but, since the arrival of their agent here, we perceive with dismay the most hostile tribes refuse to treat with him, and have continued their murderous and thieving raids as boldly and viciously as ever before; that we are disappointed and discouraged by the policy of the agent in proposing to continue the practice of giving asylum and aid at military posts indiscriminately to all Indians choosing to seek it, as the past has proven that the warriors can thus leave their families in security while they make marauding excursions over the mountains, and return with the scalps and plunder to the protection of the posts; that we are satisfied that the party having authority to make peace treaties with our Indian enemies should also have power to promptly punish violations of such treaties; and we do further respectfully represent that, if the policy here inaugurated by the agent of the Peace Commission is to be persisted in, the deserted homes of our friends and neighbors, and the graves of those slain by the Apaches, which line every road and travel, and fill every grave-yard in Arizona, warn us that, if we remain here, we must expect a similar fate.

In making the presentation, Mr. MCCORMICK said the petitions were prepared prior to the decision of the Government upon the new programme for the treatment of the Apaches indicated in the recent order of Gen. SCHOFIELD, or their language would have been different in some particulars. He also informed the President he had advised his constituents to assist in every way in a fair trial of the said programme, whatever their belief was as to its results. He described the suffering of the inhabitants of Arizona from the unceasing raids of the wild Apaches as most aggravated, and said that life and property had been quite as insecure since the reports of the peaceable disposition of the Apaches as at any previous period. He pronounced the charges that the people wished to prolong war with the Apaches for speculative purposes, and that the hostility of those Indians was of recent origin, and to be attributed to the conduct of the settlers, atrociously false. He also denied that any large number of the Apaches had shown a sincere desire for peace, or that there was a determination on the part of the settlers to interfere with the reservations, if the Indians were kept upon them, and not simply fed there and permitted to go forth upon fresh campaigns of robbery and murder. Hitherto they have frequently made the military reservations bases of supplies and places of refuge and security for their plunder after committing outrages upon settlers and travelers. He knew that stolen cattle and animals taken from murdered men and women had been found in the hands of the Indians at Camp Grant, and he believed the report that the Indians concerned in the murder and scalping of LORING and others, had been moved to another reservation.

The President took the petition, and said he hoped the order of Gen. SCHOFIELD would satisfy the people of Arizona that the Government intended to deal summarily and vigorously with the Apaches, if, after duly notifying them to go and remain upon the new reservations, where they would be fed and protected, they continued on the war path.

Gen. WALKER assumed the duties of the Indian Office today. He was visited in his new quarters by many friends, who congratulate him on his new appointment. He is received by the Indian Board very cordially and they express their confidence in him, and their willingness to work with him in carrying out the President's Indian policy. There is a very strong hope here of the elevation of the character and integrity of the Indian service.

THE NATIONAL IDEA.

Lecture by Senator Morton, of Indiana—The Rights of the States, and the Unity of the States.

Senator OLIVER P. MORTON, of Indiana, lectured in Providence on Saturday evening, and in Boston last evening, on the "National Idea"—combating the proposition that "the States composing our nation are in themselves nations, possessing in themselves all the powers, rights and attributes of nations; that the Government was formed by these States as a political corporation; thus the Government rests upon the States, represents the States, is the agent of the States; that this Government of ours is not, as we would fondly suppose, a form of Government, but is a mere compact between sovereign and independent States." In Providence he was introduced by Senator ANTHONY, and from the report of the Providence *Journal* we make the following extracts:

From this proposition two corollaries have been adduced from time to time, and I must say with great force of logic. The first is that this Union is composed of sovereign and independent States who have simply entered into a compact for particular purposes, and the Government is merely their agent; that any State has the right to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, or whenever in its judgment the terms of the compact have been violated, or the interests of the State require its withdrawal. The second is that each State has the right to nullify any law of Congress which, in the judgment of the State, is in violation of the compact by which the Government was formed. This doctrine has been the evil genius of the country from the foundation of our Government. It may be said to be the devil in our political system. It has been our danger from the first. It is the rock in the straits, and we fear that the end is not yet. Now what can we oppose to this doctrine? We oppose what we call "the national idea." We assume that this Government was formed by the Government of the United States in their aggregate, and in their primary capacity. We assume that instead of there being thirty-seven nations there is but one; instead of there being thirty-seven sovereignties there is but one sovereignty. We assume that the States are not sovereign, that they are integral and subordinate parts of one great nation. I may be asked the question here, "Are there no State rights? Would you override the States? Would you obliterate State lines?" I answer, "No." I answer that this doctrine is the only doctrine that can preserve the peace of the nation and preserve rights of the States. I answer that therein is that body of State rights guaranteed and secured by the Constitution of the United States, by the same Constitution that created and upholds the Government of the United States; that these State rights have the same guarantee that the rights of the National Government have, equally entitled to the protection of the Supreme Court, springing out of the same instrument, and that one set of rights are just as sacred as the other. Some confound the idea of State sovereignty and State rights as being one and the same thing. Others seem to suppose that State rights are only consistent with State sovereignty, and cannot exist upon the theory of State sovereignty; while I assume that State rights are consistent with national sovereignty, and are safest under the protection of the nation. The constitution gives one class of rights to the Government of the United States. They are specified, and they carry with them all the rights that are indispensable and necessary to their full execution and enjoyment. The rest are to be held and enjoyed by the States, or reserved to the people. The States have their rights by the agreement of the nation. That seems to be the important truth that is so often overlooked, that the rights of the States, sacred and unapproachable, are sacred by the agreement of the nation, as much so as are the powers that are conferred upon the Government of the United States, that the States derive their powers from the same source, viz.: the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution says that the Government shall have one class of powers, and that other powers shall be gained by the States to be enjoyed by them or reserved to the people. In the consideration of this question, we must reflect that the nation had assembled in convention in 1787, and there formed a Government, there declared what rights should be given to the National Government, and what rights should be reserved to the States, and that in either case the grant and guarantee is an act of national sovereignty by the people in convention assembled. When we shall embrace this idea fully, all the danger of centralization will pass away, though we discard the idea of State sovereignty.

I do not differ so much with many gentlemen in regard to what the rights of the States are. I differ with them in regard to the basis upon which they hold them. I say that so far as State rights are concerned, and the rights of the Government, that we are not to go back beyond the period of 1787, when the Constitution was formed. The rights of the older States, and of Rhode Island as she has them now, are to be dated from the formation of the Constitution. Then they came into existence. They had the right to make any sort of Government they pleased, and they did. And in that Government they guaranteed and secured to the States the great body of rights in regard to local and domestic government, but it was the agreement of the nation at that time. So far as the new States are concerned, they are to come in on an equality. They are to have the same rights with the old; and this theory would be impossible of execution except upon the idea that the rights of the States and of the National Government are to be determined from the action that was taken at that time. The difficulty had been in regard to this theory of State sovereignty; and the assumed right of secession and of nullification was the result. They assumed that these States existed as nations separate and distinct before that time, and that they only loaned a portion of their rights for a particular purpose. That is the base of that theory; while we assume that the people were acting together as States in peculiar sovereignty, framing a system of government, granting the United States certain powers, and providing that the States should hold and enjoy the rest, excepting those that were reserved to the people. The preservation of local self-government is essential to the liberties of this nation. Nobody understands that sentiment more strongly than I do. Nobody will stand by the rights of the States more firmly than I will. I hold that their rights are consistent with national sovereignty, and that national sovereignty is consistent with the rights of the States, and I deny that these rights are the results of inherent original State sovereignty. In other words, we differ in regard to the title. What the States should have, and what the Government should have, was settled by the act of the nation in convention in 1787, changed to some extent by the adoption of amendments since that time. It is not enough for a party to deny the right of secession. It is not enough for a party to deny the right of nullification. They must go further. They must deny the doctrine of State sovereignty; for as long as that doctrine is admitted, these other things will spring up spontaneously from it, and whenever the occasion allows it. If we were to admit that the States were sovereign, then we would be bound to say that WEBSTER did not answer HAYNE, that WEBSTER and HAYNE never answered CALHOUN. If once it is admitted that the States are sovereign, it is hard to resist the corollaries to which I have referred, that they have the right to secede, and that they have the right to nullify.

The doctrine of nationality planted deep in the hearts of the American people is our only safeguard for the future. Our country is greatly extended, from the tropics to the arctic regions, with every variety of climate, soil and productions, with different commercial and manufacturing interests. The States on the Pacific slopes are separated from those on this side of the Rocky Mountains by fifteen hundred miles of mountain and desert, and have a different commerce from what you have, almost an independent commerce. Their commerce will be with China, Japan, Australia, the western countries of South America, and the islands of the Southern Pacific. It is now but in its infancy, but it bids fair to develop into colossal proportions, and may change the commercial aspect of the world. We know not what feelings of independence may arise in those States in time to come. It is difficult to deny the effect that may be produced by the separation of vast States with a different commerce acting in conjunction with forced assertions of the origin and laws of our Government. In saying this I will cast no imputation upon the loyalty of those States. They are now as loyal as any, and were during the war. But we can imagine that what has been may be again. And we can understand what may be the result of a decision. If it should be said and maintain its hold in the minds of the American people, when conflicting interests arise, and conflicting notions arise as to what may be the interests of the people; as in 1812 a war was brought about which was regarded as being fatal to the interests of the New-England States, they took the question upon it. We have had a law which was regarded in South Carolina as being fatal to her interests, and she took her position upon it. This doctrine was again seized by slavery in 1861, and the rebellion was brought on. And what may happen in the far future upon the eastern and western coasts, upon the snowy and sandy deserts, extremities of our nation, we cannot tell.

The idea that we are a nation, that we are one people, undivided and indivisible, should be a plank in the platform of every party. It should be granted on the banner of every party. It should be taught in every school, academy and college. It should be the political north star, by which every political manager should steer his bark. It should be the central idea of American politics, and every child, so to speak, should be vaccinated with this idea, that he may be protected against this political distemper that has brought such calamity upon our country. Were the mind of the nation, so to speak, fully saturated with this sentiment of nationality, that we are but one people, undivided and indivisible, there would be no danger though our boundaries came to embrace the entire continent. It is therefore of the utmost importance that it should be constantly and deeply seated upon all occasions. What the sun is in the heavens, diffusing light, and life, and warmth, and by its subtle influence holding the planets in their orbits and preserving the harmony of the universe, such is the sentiment of nationality in a nation diffusing light and protection in every part, holding the States and Territories steadyward their home, protecting the States in the exercise of their just powers, and preserving the harmony and prosperity of all.

We must have a nation. It is a necessity of our political existence, and we find the countries of the old world now aspiring for nationality. Italy, after a long struggle, has secured Rome, has again become the centre and the capital of a great nation. The bleeding fragments of the beautiful land have been bound up together, and Italy again resumes her place among the nations. And we find the great Germanic family has been striving for a nationality. That race, whose overmastering civilization is acknowledged by all the world, has hitherto been divided into petty principalities and states, such as Virginia and South Carolina aspire to be, but now are coming together and asserting their unity, their national existence, and are now able to dominate all the nations of Europe. We should then cherish this idea, that while the States have their rights sacred and unapproachable, which we should guard with untiring vigilance, never permitting an encroachment, and remembering that each encroachment is as much a violation of the Constitution of the United States as to encroach upon the rights of the General Government, still bearing in mind that the States are but subordinate parts of one great nation, and that the nation is over all, even as God is over the universe. Without entering into any of the consequences that flow from this doctrine, allow me for the night to refer to that great national attribute, that great national duty—the duty and the power to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. If the Government of the United States has not the power to protect the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property when they are in the States fail, or refuse or are unable to grant protection, then that Government should be amended, or should give place to a better. Great Britain sent forth a costly and powerful expedition to Abyssinia to rescue four British subjects who had been captured and imprisoned by the Government of that country. She has recently threatened Greece with war, if she did not use all her power to bring to justice two brigands who had lately murdered two British subjects. These things are greatly to the honor of Great Britain. And our Government threatened Austria with war if she did not release MARTIN CORTZ, who had declared his intension to become a citizen of the United States, and was therefore protected by the Government of the United States. More recently we have made war upon Corea, a province in Asia, and slaughtered her people and battered down her forts, because Americans shipwrecked upon her coasts were murdered, and the Government had refused to give satisfaction for it. And if a mob in London should murder half a dozen American citizens, we would call upon that Government to use all its power to bring the murderers to punishment, and if Great Britain did not do so, it would be regarded as a cause of war. And yet some people entertain the idea that our Government has the power to protect its citizens every where except upon its own soil. While the idea that I would advocates the doctrine that I would urge as being the only true and national one, flowing inevitably from national sovereignty, is that our Government has the right to protect her citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property wherever the flag floats, whether at home or abroad.

ABOUT COCHISE.

A Nevada Story of the Origin of His Cruel and Vindictive Actions Toward the Whites.

The White Pine *News* tells why, in its opinion, COCHISE, the Apache chief, is an enemy to the whites, in the following:

"We know yet of some good, even in that much-abused piece of dusk humanity, COCHISE. He is brave as the very lion's heart, and was noble, generous and kind; but he was imposed upon by supercilious army officers. COCHISE and his people had prided themselves always in the boast that no hand of theirs had ever shed a white man's blood. They were peaceful, and delighted in performing friendly offices for the whites. But a spooney Lieutenant, in command of a post, was enamored of a pretty Mexican woman, and her child was spirited away by prowling Indians. And this Lieutenant, to illustrate his gallantry to his mistress, made a parade of the case, and swore that the child must be brought back. To crown his gallantry, he had COCHISE and his brother, MANGUS COLORADO, captured and held as hostages for the child's return. COCHISE called all his people, to his place of imprisonment and, satisfied himself that none of them knew anything of the matter. He so reported to the commander of the post; and offered his services to assist in finding the child and visiting punishment upon the offenders; but no, the Lieutenant stolidly refused to hear the Indian's story, backed though it was by a life of manly bearing and good behavior. COCHISE was retained and badgered and threatened till, in his desperation, he slashed through the tent with his knife, and leaped into the faces of the surrounding soldiery, in broad day-light, and struck through the ranks and off to the plains. Since then he has been the implacable enemy of the white race. The Indian 'has a horn on the grass' charges up to our race the offense of our representative in authority—that loving Lieutenant. Afterward, MANGUS COLORADO was murdered while a prisoner. He could have been killed in the daylight, but our Lieutenant preferred to trump up the subterfuge that the prisoner attempted to escape, and killed him for that. Although in the interest of humanity in general, we would like to hear of COCHISE being shot down, yet we must admire the brave defiance with which he anathematizes our race, and feel some pity that the pale-faced Pharisees have not the poor Indian's pardon."

Caught in a Railroad Cut—How a Young Lady Equestrian Escaped Death.

From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin, Nov. 16.

Yesterday there occurred on the Oregon and California Railroad, between this city and Salem, one of the most thrilling railroad incidents we have ever heard of, which, while it demonstrates the foolhardiness of some people, also shows how near there came to being a terrible railroad accident. The following particulars, furnished to our reporter by an eye-witness, may be relied upon as true:

When the down train came near one of the stations on the road it was running at full speed, in order to make up time, as it was a few minutes behind. The road at this point runs through a cut something more than a mile in length, and in entering it the road makes a curve, so that the engineer cannot see entirely through it. He had hardly gotten into the cut before he saw a woman riding leisurely through it, using the centre of the track. She was not more than half way through the cut, and barely a quarter of a mile ahead of him. He immediately whistled "down brakes," and then sounded the warning "cattle ahead."

The woman, hearing the peculiar death-whistle of the locomotive, looked over her shoulder and saw the train rushing at her. She did not shriek, nor faint, nor give up all hope, but, like a true Webfoot, her courage rose equal to the emergency and, without a moment's hesitation, she commenced swinging her riding-whip from one shoulder of her steed to the other, thereby urging him to exert his utmost speed.

The shrieking of the locomotive's whistle caused the passengers to look out of the windows, and upon these discovering what was the matter the wildest excitement ensued. Several jumped forward and seized the bell-rope, and commenced pulling on it as if they could stop the train by that means. The brakemen were exerting all their strength on the brakes, and the engineer had cut off the connection and was doing all that he knew to stop the train, while the woman was doing her level best to urge that bit of horse-flesh to speed; but, all in vain, the locomotive kept gaining on the horse and its rider, and there was hardly a person on the train who did not expect that the woman and horse would be killed. There was but a short distance intervening between the cow-catcher and the horse's heels when, fortunately for the woman, she observed a place which was a little wider than usual, and with a steady rein she guided the fleeting horse from the track. The engineer, in great fear, shut against the wall of the cut in order that the train might pass by without injury. In doing this the woman was encouraged by HIM WHOSE, the conqueror, who had run forward and got on the locomotive. A few seconds only passed by when the fiery monster poked its nose past the rump of the horse. At this moment WILLIAMS threw his whole force against the animal and held him until the train stamped, and then a rousing cheer of gratification and joy at the escape of the woman from a terrible death was given.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Meeting of the Italian Parliament in Rome.

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NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in this morning's TIMES relative to "Sheriff BRENNAN's son looking after the scavenger permits at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and also charging $200 additional for swearing." In answer to which I would respectfully state that the above statement is incorrect, as I am in no way related to Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, and further, that my salary is $1,800. I have, since May 4, 1870, signed 90,000 affidavits, for which extra service I have received $260. The law allows any notary twelve and a half cents for each oath taken.

L. T. BRENNAN.

A Good Lesson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

C. H. COOPER and W. H. DE CAMP, of the Health Board of W. M. TWEED, with good salaries, were long the leaders (and watchful trippers) of the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District. And MR. A. BROWN, JR., shown up by you today as in the same service, though a young man, has been their helper. Last year he was a minority candidate for inspector of election in a Harlem district, and another, not a Tammany Republican, got more votes, but was rejected by Mayor HALL, who appointed A. BROWN, JR. At the late election this inspector held the two boxes for Senator and Assembly, and at one time it happened they were so covered by the broad shoulders of a policeman standing against them as to hinder any view of the tickets deposited, and a volunteer watcher who had lived in the neighborhood forty years, suggested to the policeman a slight change of position. Instantly Mr. Senator GENET (who was watching too) burst out with a stream of abuse which he evidently thought would drive peaceable citizens from the poll. But it failed, and the report of his violence spread everywhere, and many a working man whom he had relied upon came up and voted against him.

A REPUBLICAN.

A Defense of the Manhattan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the past week a series of articles upon the gas question have appeared in the public journals of the City, which, if allowed to stand uncontradicted on the part of those conversant with these matters, are calculated to inflict the greatest injury upon innocent parties. Therefore, although averse to entering upon a newspaper controversy, as a practical gas manufacturer I have determined to state a few facts in reply to the numerous misstatements which have been thus far made. The subject having been first opened in the TIMES, I have selected your journal as the medium through which to address the public, for in the light of recent events, recognizing the great good that mainly through your instrumentality has been accomplished, I am unwilling to believe that there is any design on your part to deal unfairly upon any matter of public importance, or to refuse to allow the use of your columns for the correction of error when in spirit of justice requires that such corrections should be made.

As between the public and the gas-light companies I am well aware of the fact that there is always a class of persons in the community who, whenever a clamor is raised, are prone to imagine themselves injured, and who, at such a time, think it their duty to rush into print to right their supposed wrongs. This is especially the case when a company is assailed, for let the cry of monopoly be once raised, the populace are only too willing to make a corporation the target for their shafts of abuse, believing in the old maxim that "a corporation has no soul;" all forgetting that the organization is composed of men like themselves, who possess not only feeling but a reputation, both of which, unless it is first shown that the affairs of the company are carelessly or injudiciously managed, are wounded in the most tender point. I do not, however, propose to occupy space with a personal complaint, or with a detail of personal grievances, but to proceed at once to the subject-matter of the question at issue.

The City of New-York is at present divided into four gas districts, and the supply of light is furnished by four distinct and separate companies; companies which neither directly nor indirectly have any connection with each other, or which have entered into any combination for mutual protection, but each of which manages its own affairs as to it shall seem best. The districts referred to, each of which laterally extends from the North to the East River, are divided as follows:

First District—From the Battery to and including the south side of Grand-street, supplied by the New-York Gas-light Company, with works at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River. Second District—From and including the north side of Grand street to and including the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, supplied by the Manhattan Gas-light Company, with works at the foot of Fourteenth-street East River, and Eighteenth-street, North River. Third District—From and including the north side of Thirty-fourth-street to and including the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, supplied by the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, with works at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River. Fourth District—From and including the north side of Seventy-ninth-street to the Harlem River, supplied by the Harlem Gas-light Company, with works at the foot of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, East River. All these companies manufacture their gas from coal, and are the sources from which all the supply of light through public sources for the Metropolis is at present obtained. In defining the districts I have been thus particular, in order that if in any section of the City the light from any cause may be deficient, the blame, if any, may be attached to that Company to which it properly belongs. In addition to the companies named, another, the Mutual, has recently been formed, and is at present engaged in laying mains, which, under its charter, it has a right to do through all the streets of New-York. This Company proposes to manufacture gas from coal and naphtha, but with what results remain to be seen.

In most of the recently-published articles, it has been stated that the gas now used is of a miserable quality, giving out a sickly light, of a pale, yellow-green color, offensive in smell and generally dull and smoky in appearance—resulting directly, as is alleged, from the use of an inferior quality of material in the manufacture. In reply to these strictures, I can say that, as far as the Manhattan Gas-light Company is concerned, these statements are in every respect untrue and without foundation in fact, for, as a complete refutation of the charge that poor material is used, it need only be said that the cost of and the expense of delivering first-class gas-producing coal at our works, when purchased by the quantity, is no greater than that of providing coal of an inferior grade. That the flame is yellow and smoky—to those familiar with the subject of gas-making—is only a proof of the richness of its quality, for it is this smoke, heated to a white heat, which gives out the light, and where the smoke becomes offensive the burner is, in all cases, defective, thus relieving the Company of blame in the matter. As to the quality of gas furnished throughout the Second District, I can state from experience, having for the past thirty-five years been intimately connected with its manufacture, that it has been uniform in its character, first class in all respects, and, instead of deteriorating, it has been from year to year improved as the appliances of science have been brought to bear upon its production. In the manufacture the greatest care is exercised to procure the best possible material, and when complaints have reached our office from any quarter, in nearly every instance within my knowledge it has been found, upon investigation, that the origin of the difficulty was from a cause beyond the control of the Company, and one which could be easily obviated. Let me state a recent case. A complaint reached us a few days since that the residents on Madison-avenue below Thirty-fourth-street were without light, and an investigation was immediately ordered, which resulted in the discovery that the Croton Water Department was engaged in laying down a new main in that vicinity, and the trenches having been left open, a sudden storm arising our pipes for several blocks had broken, sunk and filled with water. The injury was temporarily repaired, but laborers are still engaged in making the work permanent. Accidents of this nature will occur, particularly in a city like New-York, for each time that the streets are disturbed for the building of vaults or sewers, or the laying of pipes for gas or water, especially when duplicate pipes are laid, the liabilities must increase. That the companies are not always blameless I admit, but, as with individuals, a spirit of forbearance is sometimes necessary, and the exercise of some little patience on the part of the consumer toward the gas company would be, to say the least, commendable.

In some of the published articles, specific charges have been made, and conversations with the employes of hotels and other public places reported by which an attempt has been made to show that complaints, as to the poor quality of gas furnished, were universal. Among others it was stated that at the St. Nicholas Hotel some clerk had said that "the house had become sick of the Manhattan Company long ago." This statement must be erroneous, for this hotel never uses our gas except in case of emergency, for when the house was erected private gas-works were constructed opposite on Mercer-street for the use of the hotel, which have always since been in operation to supply its wants. In order, however, that the supply of gas might never fail, a separate main was laid as a favor and at the request of the proprietors of the hotel, through the building from Broadway to Mercer-street, by the Manhattan Gas-light Company from which gas could be taken if desired, and this is done when the private works are out of order and undergoing repairs. So with regard to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. When that house was built it was designed to manufacture its own light, and pipes were laid accordingly. For a time the private works were used, but subsequently abandoned, and the Gas Company was requested to supply the house. We have always had difficulty in supplying this house; the pipes within are too small for the purposes intended. We have tried our best—extra services have been laid in the side streets, and alterations to some extent made within the building. It is better now than it was some years ago, but to remedy the evil effectually would subject the proprietors to a greater expense than they are willing to incur. In reference to other statements made, instead of sending employes to make inquiry, I have myself personally called upon a number of the proprietors of the hotels mentioned, namely, of the Metropolitan, Hoffman, Grand, Coleman and others, and in each instance have been assured that the light furnished was not only satisfactory, but that no cause for dissatisfaction existed. That some of the employes of these establishments may have given expression to the views published is probable, but I would respectfully suggest that the proprietors are the responsible parties, and the ones from whom the complaints, if made, should emanate. In the same manner if information is desired on the subject of manufacturing gas it would be well to inquire of those who, by education and experience, are capable of imparting information as to the quality and character of the materials used, instead of giving the views of the common laborer, whose only knowledge of the business consists in keeping up a bright fire and charging the retorts as directed by those who are placed over him to see that he does his work, and who are held responsible for his acts.

Probably the great cause of complaint, however, and one upon which the consumer and producer will never agree, is the cost of gas, and the accuracy of the meters used is again called in question. As to the meter, I cannot well see how the companies can do more than has already been accomplished. In the manufacture of gas-meters the greatest pains is taken, and unusual skill and accuracy have been attained in their construction. Nearly all the meters used in this, and in most of the cities in this country, are made by the American Meter Company, whose works, at the foot of Twenty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, are always open to those who wish to enter and witness the process of making and proving gas meters.

Every meter used in this State, before it can be placed in any building must be thoroughly tested by a State Inspector appointed by the Governor for this purpose, by and with the consent of the Senate. By law this officer is required to attach the seal of the State to such meters as he finds to be correct before they can be put in use. The inspection is a matter with which the gas companies have nothing to do—by the appointment of a State Inspector they are relieved from all responsibility in the premises, except that they must keep the meters used by them in repair and up to the required standard.

It has been urged that the gas furnished by the various companies should be tested, and that competent men independent of the corporations should be appointed for that purpose. To this I am confident the companies would not object. In our works the gas is tested every day, and its illuminating power recorded, and this has been the custom for years. Testing to ascertain its purity is of almost hourly occurrence day and night. If public testers are to be appointed, let them be skilled chemists, and gentlemen in whom not only the public, but the companies can have confidence, men of independent as well as educated minds. If any change in existing laws is desired for the better protection of the public let the case be fairly stated, for I am convinced that all that the companies will ask is that a spirit of fairness on the part of the people should be exercised, and that complaints, when well founded, should be brought to the companies' notice, and the simple privilege accorded of being allowed to remedy the evil if possible.

CHARLES ROOME,
President Manhattan Gas-light Company.

Co-operative Housekeeping.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the TIMES has long shown itself more friendly to "Evangelical Christians" than any other New-York paper, and is proportionately esteemed by them, I wish to present to that class through your columns some ideas about "apartment-houses" and "co-operative housekeeping" that will probably be new to most of them. In the first place, it seems to be a settled fact that multitudes of the most refined, religious, and even "well-off" citizens of New-York are to live in the future in parts of houses. It is settled, also, that many of these will occupy these parts for lodging only, taking their meals elsewhere. Now, the question I wish to put to professing Christians is, Will you allow these facts to help overpower all your efforts to educate your children in what you know to be the proper way, or will you force them to aid you in this education? What do we behold now in many of your families, especially where the children are large? You are living in hotels where each member of the family takes his or her meals when most congenial at the general table; or you occupy a suite of rooms in a private house, and take your meals in "family" restaurants all over town. When a thoughtful man watches for a while the guests of these elegant restaurants, the sight "gives him pause," as he considers what must be the effect of this happy-go-lucky system upon the old landmarks of American civilization. But all these apparent evils can be made "to work together for good," if apartment-houses, &c., are properly utilized.

Though many scientists and political economists assert to the contrary, I maintain that the principal obstacles to co-operative house-keeping in the past have been of a moral nature. Petty quarrels and jealousies or immoralities have been the bane of such attempts. Here, then, is a field upon which the sincere, pure, humble Christian can show his superiority to the irreligious in these respects. He can show his sincerity by his willingness to make any sacrifice necessary to promote the success of an effort undertaken as a religious duty, by refraining from immoral conduct, no matter how great the temptation, and his humility by utterly refusing to quarrel. What I propose, then, to such of the truly religious people of this City as do not find themselves provided with convenient homes of their own is, that they make various persistent, repeated and determined efforts, on a large scale or on a small scale, to realize co-operative housekeeping in its various degrees—from the mere combination of lodging-rooms to the full co-operation in procuring shelter, food, warmth, light, laundry, library, chapel, museum, &c., that has been advocated by some writers.

It is not only in accordance with the genius of Christianity, but also with the facts of history, to claim that religious people are better fitted than any others for any kind of co-operation. Some assert that such operations are only profitable when established on a large scale, but my experience shows that even two or three families can very much lessen their expenses and better their condition by taking a house together and dividing their expenses upon an equitable scale.

If, then, the heads of any number of families entertaining an earnest religious [illegible] in common, will, after due consultation, [illegible] a joint stock company under the [illegible] —or come together without formality, if the number is small—they may be well assured that with the help of ordinary prudence, they can provide a permanent home for their families, wherein they can enjoy the entirest seclusion, if they will, or the largest opportunity for social intercourse.

In the best style of apartment-houses, each suite of rooms is connected with the kitchen by dumb-waiters, and meals can be had in the private dining-room, if desired, so that the complete isolation of the private house is possible. But for those who desire it, there is the public restaurant, with prices not much above cost. What I would especially impress upon religious parents—even those "who build desolate palaces for themselves"—is, that with the money they are wasting in their isolated house-keeping, or in paying hotel bills, they could build and furnish and maintain co-operative homes that would be very palaces, and could be made so attractive to the young folks by the social gatherings in the general parlor, dining-room, chapel, art-gallery and museum, that with one accord they would decide that there was "no place like home," and the agony now experienced by conscientious, loving parents at the sight of their children wandering off in all directions in search of pleasures not to be found at the lonely parental "hearth," would be relieved. There is nothing more earnestly desired by the sensible parents of New-York to-day than some means of retaining their sons and daughters under their influence. It must be evident to any candid person that the plan proposed would do this. The only objection any one can raise is that it is impracticable.

This subject has been considerably discussed in the TIMES and other New-York dailies of late. An "architect" presented his views on "Family Hotels," Nov. 19, in this paper, and its object being, naturally enough, to get the planning of the greatest possible number of buildings in the shortest possible time, he is very conservative, and scouts the idea of co-operative housekeeping. "These are," he says, "all visionary and untried schemes, which have already wrecked several projects of this kind, and which may or may not be found to work well in practice. My own opinion is that they will amount to little or nothing in the end." He wants us to be satisfied with the apartment-houses that have been in use in Europe for 100 years. But he will find that Americans are not satisfied with half measures. Give them the apartment-houses of Paris and Vienna, and they will say this is no better than they have in Europe. We Americans are in the habit of improving on all European styles of living; we ought to try co-operative housekeeping, with its wonderful economies and other pleasant features, and will never be satisfied until we do. But this architect says it never has been tried. Why, every public institution that feeds and warms people hereabouts now, has its "unitary" kitchen, laundry, bakery, &c., and the saving thereby, in spite of wasteful employes, is wonderful. Every Catholic convent and monastery in the land, (there are already three hundred of the former and 150 of the latter,) enjoys to a good degree the amenities of co-operative housekeeping. In this fact we get another proof that agreement upon the subject of religion is one of the surest safeguards in any associative household; while the fact that the secular institutions mentioned are conducted so economically says plainly to all the poor people of all lands, Find some way of insuring harmony of action among you, and you can live in palaces for the money it costs you to live in hovels! The history of the Shakers and several similar religious societies tells the same story.

A supposed expert on this subject puts forth what seems to me some very wise and some very unwise ideas. I find unwisdom in his assertion that to the capitalist and the man of business alone must this community look for the solution of this problem as to "Our Future Homes." He says the mistake has always been in beginning with the poor people. The attractive home must be made fashionable by the rich. He adds: "The 'middle classes' will be like Moses; we shall look over into the promised land but not be allowed to enter it. The middle classes must wait until the well-to-do are lodged in this way. Their time will surely come, but not probably in the present generation. As for the poor, they must wait a great many years before this change extends to them."

I trust the writer will excuse me for calling this nonsense, and for maintaining that none but moral reasons prevent the immediate realization of the popular hopes on this subject. Fifteen years ago a newspaper reporter named UNDERHILL established a co-operative home for the middle class in this City, which succeeded finely, and spread itself in the course of a year into six adjacent houses. The sole cause of its failure was the fact that improper persons were allowed to take rooms in the home. The mismanagement of this affair has been a chief cause of the delay of the movement all these years. He assumes an awful responsibility who sets his hand upon the car of progress, and after pushing it on a little way deliberately pulls it back.

In conclusion, I would repeat the injunction to all would-be co-operative housekeepers, "Don't forget the religious harmonizer." *In hoc signo vinces.* Last Winter I met in the beautiful library of the Union League a number of gentlemen of means, who, under the inspiration of Mr. PARKE GODWIN's long-pent enthusiasm, were putting down their names for $12,000 a piece toward the erection of a co-operative home that was to cost a million. Among them was a clergyman of note, who disclaimed the money capacity, but told them that he would be glad to be their chaplain. They did not seem to see the necessity of for such an official. And now the scheme is abandoned, or given up to one individual. I aver that if a sense of religious brotherhood, as well as a desire to economize, had drawn them together, and a chaplain had been, consequently, the first instead of the last consideration, they would not have been sundered by such trifles as destroyed their organization.

SAMUEL LEAVITT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871.

SINKING FUND.

The Claim of the Appraisers of City Real Estate—The Controller's Report The Case of Mr. Sands.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met at 2 P. M. yesterday. A Mr. WATSON appeared on behalf of Mr. BLEECKER, one of the appraisers of City real estate. Mr. WATSON, who was only imperfectly heard, was understood to say that Mr. BLEECKER's claim was $32,000. There was no doubt that he could obtain it if he chose to go to law about it, but he did not wish to do so. He (Mr. WATSON) had consulted other brokers about the value of the labors performed by the appraisers, and they rated them at $100,000. Many of them, in fact, said they would not undertake to do the work for that amount. Mr. BLEECKER needed his money, and as a proof that it was considered a perfectly just and valid claim, he had found no difficulty in assigning it. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN had advanced $67,000 on it, it being then considered to be worth $80,000. He asked that at least the Board would award him one-half of the amount first asked—$32,000.

The Mayor said the Board never did things by halves.

Mr. WATSON said then he would be glad to take the whole amount of $32,000.

The Controller read a report on the Appraisers' claims, to the effect that no duty or necessity existed for making the appraisement, but it having been done it was quite proper the appraisers should be remunerated; that the $6,590 charged by the appraisers for actual outlay, must represent a very large portion of the labor employed; that he would therefore recommend that this amount be paid; that Messrs. MULLER and BLEECKER receive, in addition, $8,000 for their services, and that Mr. PALMER's relinquishment of his claim be accepted.

The Mayor said he favored the Chamberlain's resolution, offered at a previous meeting of the Board, to pay $15,000 to each of the appraisers who demanded remuneration for their services. The Controller said the real estate of the City, with the exception of that unoccupied, was not under the jurisdiction of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The appraisers could not recover a cent for their services. The Two per Cent. act abrogated the contract, as no money was ever appropriated for the work. The sum of $15,000 was grossly exorbitant for such work, if the expenses amounting to some $6,000 were to be added to it.

The Mayor thought it would be better for the City to pay than stand a suit.

The question of adopting the report was then put and lost.

The Chamberlain's resolution was then read, when the Mayor said, as he understood it, it contemplated paying only Mr. BLEECKER.

The Chamberlain said: "No, the three."

The Mayor said then he would call for a division of the question. He would not vote to pay men who had not courage enough to ask for their money.

The Controller moved to substitute $8,000 for $15,000, but the motion was lost.

The resolution to pay Mr. BLEECKER $15,000 was then adopted, and the remainder of the resolution was laid over. The Controller's report, so far as it related to the payment of the appraisers' expenses, was also adopted.

The Controller said he was not yet ready to report on the case of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, who is said to have received $75,000 for negotiating City bonds.

The Board then adjourned.

The Greenthal Case.

The notorious outlaw, "General" GREENTHAL, was yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, for examination on the charge of picking the pocket of ARTHUR C. TAYLOR, of No. 111 William-street, on Saturday last. There being no additional evidence, the prisoner was committed, in default of $5,000 bail, and the papers were sent at once to the District-Attorney, with a view to the speedy indictment and trial of the accused.

The Kopke Suicide—Further Details.

There are few positive facts to be added to the account which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday of the suicide, at No. 79 Christopher-street, of JACOB KOPKE, Superintendent of the German Agencies of the Standard Life Insurance Company, No. 302 Broadway. Coroner YOUNG yesterday took charge of the case, and the version of the matter which he gives is, that there was a dispute between Mr. KOPKE and one of the officers of the Insurance Company relative to $90, which deceased claimed he had placed in bank to the credit of the Company, but which fact was disputed. This trival circumstance, it was alleged, in connection with the fact that one of the officers of the Company lately committed suicide, so preyed upon the mind of Mr. KOPKE as to induce the temporary aberration of mind, during which the unfortunate man destroyed his life, as published in the TIMES. These statements do not appear, however, as sworn evidence in the case, as up to a late hour yesterday, Coroner YOUNG had not held the inquest.

A NOBLE WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society.

Report of Its Operations for the Past Year—What the Society Has Been Doing for Destitute and Ignorant Children—Number of Schools Under Its Control.

The good work being performed by the Children's Aid Society, now in the nineteenth year of its existence, is of a character which commends itself to the attention of every humane and philanthropic person. The objects of the Society and the acts of benevolence which it undertakes were clearly and fully explained at the annual meeting of the officers of the body, held at the bank corner of Broadway and Pine-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. HOWARD POTTER presided, and among the gentlemen present were Messrs. C. L. BRACE, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, B. J. HOWLAND and HORATIO ALLEN. The reports of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Treasurer, and of Mr. BRACE, the Secretary, were presented to the meeting. Mr. EDWARDS, in speaking of the condition of the Society in his report says: "That our condition may be clearly understood, it seems necessary to say, at the outset, that the financial report this year will be very different from what it would have been had not this Society, in common with others, been exposed to the consequences of frauds and misappropriation of moneys by the New-York City officials. The amount thus withheld or stolen is upwards of $30,000! Twenty thousand of this sum, duly appropriated by special law, and $11,000 provided for by general law, (which makes partial provision for pupils in industrial schools,) ought long ago to have been paid into our treasury. If it had been, the Society would have been entirely free from debt, with a fair working balance in hand at the close of the fiscal year; while our present exhibit shows a debit of $37,900 for money borrowed to carry us through. Thus, these enemies of the public weal contrive, by their machinations, to rob alike the very poor, the middling-class, and the rich, while they more or less demoralize all classes!

The receipts for the year amounted to $153,650 44. The payments were $153,741 58. During its existence the Society has paid out $1,0[illegible],923 48. Had it not been for the disappointment already referred to—arising from the non-payment of moneys by the City—the financial condition of the Society would have shown an improvement over last year. And even now there has been an addition of $5,000 to the personal property by the legacy of Mrs. MARY A. VARNUM. The building fund of the Newsboys' Lodging-house is safely invested in first-class securities. Last year it amounted to $70,000, now it is $75,000. But this fund being available only for the purchase or building of a Newsboys' Lodging-house, adds nothing to the resources of the Society for its ordinary support. There are nineteen day and twelve evening schools under the management of the Society. It will be seen by the following schedule that there are now on the rolls of the schools 9,429 pupils, being an increase, within the past year, of 2,331, while the average attendance has increased only two, being this year 2,847, against 2,845 last. This shows the great fluctuations to which this class of our poorer population must always be liable; the children being obliged to stay away from school, perhaps half the time, in order to earn something to live on, while they go to school the other half. The cost of keeping up this large number of schools, with good trained teachers, is the heaviest item in the disbursements of the Society. This year it amounts to $49,880 33. The following is a list of schools, number of pupils on the rolls, and average attendance for the year:

Name and Location.	No. on Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Cottage-place School, No. 204 Bleecker-street	413	130
East River School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street	351	122
Hudson River School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street	305	120
Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street	200	110
German School, No. 272 Second-street	372	275
Italian School, No. 44 Franklin-street	402	215
Lord School, No. 207 Greenwich-street	455	98
Fifty-third-street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third-street	340	210
Park School, Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway	332	256
Fifty-second-street School, Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue	490	155
Phelps School, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth-street	251	72
Newsboys' Evening School, No. 49 Park-place	360	100
Girls' Industrial School, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street	203	75
Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market-street	316	75
Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson-street	494	91
Eighth Ward School, (colored pupils,) No. 185 Spring-street	503	90
Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street	690	141
Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington-street	614	105
Fourteenth Ward School, No. 93 Crosby-street	760	200
Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street	288	106
Total	9,429	2,847
Last year	7,098	2,845
Increase, 1871	2,331	2

Large as these figures show the work of the industrial schools to be, it is not so large or thorough as it might be if the trustees possessed the necessary power to compel attendance on the part of vagrant children. It is to be hoped the Legislature will no longer overlook this subject, of such vital importance, but will provide by a general law for the compulsory education of every child.

The yearly examination and review of the operations of the Newsboys' Lodging-house is attended with enhanced satisfaction every year. This year is marked by a large increase in the number of boys sent West. The year before 832 went from the Lodging-house, this year 1,018, a gain of 186.

The past has been an eventful year in the history of the Girls' Lodging-house. In our last report it was stated that there was urgent need for better accommodations, and it was suggested that a building should be bought for the purpose. Early in the year a subscription was started among the friends of the Children's Aid Society, which resulted in collecting $27,476 00

The house No. 27 St. Mark's-place was bought for	$22,500 00
And enlarged, fitted up and furnished by an additional outlay of	6,335 82
Making a total cost of	28,835 82
Excess of payments for Girls' Lodging-house over receipts	$1,359 82

This Lodging-house has been thoroughly fitted up and comfortably furnished. It is pleasantly situated, and considered in all respects equal to any in the City. The Society is thus indebted again to the liberality of its numerous friends, and especially to Mrs. STEWART BROWN for placing another of its lodging-houses on a free and permanent footing.

The Boys' Lodging-house, located at No. 709 East Eleventh-street, has received special attention and many favors in the way of personal attendance from one of our trustees and another friend. Yet, from some cause or other, it does not grow as we could wish. Is the cause to be found in the remark of Mr. SAMUEL LOVELL, the Superintendent? In closing his report, he says: "I express my belief that the present location is an unfavorable one for the purposes of a Lodging-house." There have been in the last year 14,363 lodgings, and 14,240 meals furnished, and 550 different boys registered. Each item being somewhat less than the previous year, and the expense $1,798 82, or about the same.

At the Boys' Lodging-house, at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, the number of lodgings this year is 26,302, against 25,510 the year before; meals furnished 30,693, against 27,982 the previous year. The average number of lodgers 77, against 70 before. The cost to the Society has been only $637 34, including $361 73 paid for repairs, &c.

At the Phelps Lodging-house, at No. 327 Rivington-street, during the past year there have been 804 different boys in attendance, 25,479 lodgings furnished, and 35,097 meals. The latter is a large increase, while there is a small falling off in the other numbers. The average nightly attendance is 70, against 72 of the previous year. The evening school has been well kept up; and the Sunday evening meetings rendered attractive by the unflagging interest manifested in those services by two trustees and one or two other gentlemen.

The following is a summary of the work of the Society for the year:

Number of meals furnished at lodging-houses	157,729
Number of lodgings furnished at lodging-houses	121,573
Number of orphans at lodging-houses	4,935
Number of orphans sent west	1,221
Total	6,156
Number registered during the year at lodging-houses	11,928
Number registered during the year at industrial schools	9,429
Number sent to places and to the West	3,386
Total number under charge of the Society during the year	24,743
Number of salaried teachers, including those in the evening schools	71
Number of volunteer teachers	31
Of our scholars we have sent to public schools	330

Sixteen industrial schools supply gratuitous meals; three furnish none.

The report of Mr. C. L. BRACE, the Secretary, is very voluminous, and furnishes some interesting information about poor children in this City. It shows how crime has been checked among them through the agency of the Society, and a steady and marked decrease in the number of arrests of juvenile offenders. In speaking of the cause of children's poverty and crime, Mr. BRACE says:

"We have had the curiosity this year to make a careful survey in each lodging-house of the causes of homelessness in a hundred cases from each institution. Among 400 street children, taken thus at random, we find the causes of their condition to be as follows:

Orphans	124
Intemperance of parents	65
Mothers too poor to keep a home	[illegible]
Maltreated by step-father or mother	62
Parent in prison	[illegible]
Parent in hospital	11
Mothers who live out	17
Fathers loafers	46
Mother deserted them	25
Mother in Insane Asylum	7
Parents unknown	1
Failed in business	[illegible]
Father drowned on his passage to this country	1
Parents in Europe	1
Emigrants newly arrived	[illegible]
Mothers keep girls and can't lodge boys	[illegible]
Fathers deserting mothers and they living with other men	5
Total	400

Our visitors, Mr. DUPUY and Mr. TRACY, have carefully investigated the institutions for criminal children, and the prisons and almshouses within and near the City, on Staten Island, in New-Jersey, Long Island and Westchester County. Everywhere they find one of the prolific causes of the crimes of boys to be the want of a trade. The selfishness of the trades-unions in discouraging apprenticeship, and, above all, the growing passion to make money by "short cuts," and a dread of painstaking industry, are keeping lads away from mechanical trades—always the most independent occupations in a city—and turning them to chance occupations and street jobs for a livelihood; the latter easily leading to vagabond and criminal habits. So strongly did we feel this, that we had hoped to open during the present Winter, in our lodging-houses, industrial schools where homeless lads could be taught trades. But the embarrassment in obtaining the funds due us for our ordinary expenses from the City Government, will check all new operations. The two Western agents have shown great energy and judgment; the one, Mr. J. P. BRACE, having traveled 29,748 miles, and placed [illegible] persons, and the other, Mr. E. TROTT, 18,310 miles, and placed 742 persons, without any accident or difficulty in the disposal of their hundreds of little emigrants. There have been provided with homes and employment during the year:

Boys	1,858	Men	308
Girls	887	Women	340
Total			3,386

Total number provided with homes since '54 ... 28,210

The following schedule will show the number sent to each State during each month, together with the nationality and parentage:

Where Sent.		Where Sent.	
New-York	447	Wisconsin	61
New-Jersey	168	Minnesota	43
Connecticut	60	Kansas	206
Massachusetts	60	Missouri	424
Pennsylvania	102	Maryland	8
Vermont	24	Rhode Island	36
New-Hampshire	19	Nebraska	66
Ohio	307	City	432
Indiana	34	Returned to friends	103
Illinois	347	Other institutions	9
Michigan	74		
Iowa	369	Total	3,386

Month. 1870.		Month.	
November	302	April	274
December	229	May	411
1871.		June	236
		July	196
January	221	August	301
February	226	September	385
March	379	October	194
Total			3,386

Nationality.		Parentage.	
American born	1,124	Parents living	[illegible]
Irish	1,058	Father living	[illegible]
English	169	Mother living	[illegible]
German	275	Orphans	1,221
Swedes	127	Unknown	[illegible]
French	19		
Scotch	56	Total	[illegible]
Canadian	10	Men	308
Italian	2	Women	340
Austrian	1		
Unknown	414	Total	3,386
Total	3,386		

The Secretary's report furnishes the following information about the industrial schools under the care of the Society:

The Eleventh Ward Industrial School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, is held in two rooms of the Boys' Lodging-house. The crowded rooms affect the success of the teachers in attracting children from the streets. Number on roll, 690; average attendance, 141. Teachers, Miss A. VAN VORST, Miss FLORA NEELY, Miss M. SATTERIE.

The night school was well sustained during the Winter and attended by large numbers. Both schools are much indebted to D. WILLIS JAMES, Esq., for many favors.

The East River Industrial School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street, has gone on prosperously through the year. The children in the Principal's department manifest great mental activity, and learn rapidly. Mrs. HURLEY administers the charitable contribution intrusted to her with good judgment. Mr. HOWLAND, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and the lady managers have sustained the school by liberal contributions and their self-sacrificing labors. Number on roll, 351; average attendance, 123. Teachers, Mrs. E. S. HURLEY, Mrs. KATIE FRANZ, Miss IDA HUTTON.

The West Sixteenth-street Girls' School, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street, has experienced great opposition on the part of bigoted persons in the neighborhood, but has, notwithstanding, been very useful, and shows a larger attendance than ever before. Miss JONES and the lady managers have taken great interest in the school, and by their numerous benefactions have contributed much to the happiness of the children. Number on roll, 203; average attendance, 75. Teachers, Mrs. A. MCMANUS, Miss H. MCANENY.

The Hudson River Industrial School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street, has been well conducted in all respects. As many children have attended as the rooms would accommodate. Though they come from wretched quarters, yet they appear neat and clean. Some very young children are there who help to take care of their aged grandparents and are their sole support, yet attend school quite regularly. Number on roll, 305; average attendance, 120. Teachers, Miss L. NOBLE, Miss F. MCANENY.

At the German Industrial School, the educational and industrial training is of a high order, and reaches a very large number of poor German children. Number on roll, 372; average attendance, 275. Teachers—Miss E. ROBERTSON, Miss A. E. CHANDLER, Miss A. STRATHERN, Miss E. S. LOWE, Miss M. STAATS, Mrs. E. PIELIGAARD.

The Italian School, No. 44 Franklin-street, is now well organized, and is attended by a large number of poor Italian children. Number on roll, 502; average attendance, 215. Teachers—Mr. A. E. CERQUA, Mrs. ALLEYNE, Miss RICHARDS, Mr. DEMARTINI.

The Cottage-place Industrial School, No. 204 Bleecker-street, is still held in the old factory building, where it was started by Mr. MACY. Under the intelligent guidance of the new Principal it has done a good work. Number on roll, 413; average attendance, 130. Teachers—Mrs. FOREMAN, Miss E. WELLS, Miss N. HOGAN, Miss S. TODD.

At the Lord Industrial School, No. 207 Greenwich-street, more regular attendance is secured than in many of the other schools. Though drawn from dirty and miserable tenements, the children are very neat, orderly and studious. They display strong personal attachment to their teachers. Some were taught their letters by the same teachers who are now teaching them geography and long division. Number on roll, 455; average attendance, 98. Teachers—Miss S. S. FLAGG, Miss N. RANDOLPH.

The Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street, is held in the old store-room. The walls are covered with handsome pictures, and the windows filled with plants to make the school-room pleasant and cheerful. Number on roll, 200; average attendance, 110. Teachers—Miss JANE ANDREWS, Miss KATE COLLARD.

At the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School No. 93 Crosby-street, the uniform excellence of the scholarship displayed at the examinations and in the daily sessions testify to excellent teaching. Number on roll, 760; average attendance, 200. Teachers—Miss H. E. STEVENS, Miss E. S. STEVENS, Miss N. MCGRATH, Miss S. HOLLIS.

The Park Industrial School, Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway, has exerted a strong influence over the poor people of a large district. The children are well taught. Number on roll, 332; average attendance, 256. Teachers—Miss M. PASCALL, Miss S. ROBINSON, Miss H. TAYLOR, Miss BIRDSALL.

At the Fifty-second-street Industrial School, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street, good teaching has been maintained in all departments. The charitable and industrial work has also been well attended to. Number on roll, 490; average attendance, 155. Teachers, Miss E. BISHOP, Miss J. MALLORY.

The building occupied in common with the German Lutheran Church furnishes ample and pleasant accommodation for the pupils of the Fifty-third-street School, at No. 340 West Fifty-third-street. Great credit is due the teachers for their industrial department. Very fine samples of work done by the scholars are to be found there. Teachers—Miss E. A. BAYLISS, Miss F. COLEMAN, Miss S. SEYMOUR, Miss M. JOHNSON. Number on roll, 340; average attendance, 210.

At the Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson-street, it seems almost impossible to effect a reformation in the larger children. The infant School is successfully conducted, and the little ones are quite regular in their attendance; but the tendency of the older children to lapse into the wild, roving street life, is such that a very evanescent impression seems to be made on them. Teachers—Miss M. E. MALLORY, Miss A. MARSH. Number on roll, 494; average attendance, 91.

The Phelps School, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth-street, having removed from the rooms over the stable on Thirty-fourth-street, is now much more quiet and useful. The teacher has been quite successful in reclaiming many boys who were on the road to ruin. Teachers—Miss E. S. PARSONS, Miss S. ALLEN. Number on roll, 251; average attendance, 72.

At the Thirteenth Ward Industrial School the number of children attending is comparatively small, notwithstanding the facilities for a good education afforded through excellent teachers. Number on roll, 614; average attendance, 105. Teachers—Miss E. PHILLIPS, Miss A. JOHNSON, Miss ALBURTIS.

The Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market-street, is held in the rooms of an old dwelling-house. The children are under good discipline, and make satisfactory progress. Number on roll, 316; average attendance, 75. Teachers—Miss M. DUNN, Miss J. DUNN.

The children of the Sixteenth Ward Industrial School, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, come from a very wretched and destitute class, but well repay the efforts of the teachers. Number on roll, 288; average attendance, 106. Teachers—Miss HAIGHT, Miss JACKSON.

Our five free reading-rooms for boys and young men were at the following places: No. 211 West Eighteenth-street; Cottage-place, No. 204 Bleecker-street; No. 327 Rivington-street; First Ward, No. 207 Greenwich-street; and No. 337 East Thirty-fifth-street. Of these, two—those in Eighteenth-street and East Thirty-fifth-street—were suspended through want of funds.

Mr. C. E. WHITEHEAD, one of the Trustees of this Society, has drawn up a careful and stringent act for the protection of very young children in factories and shops, aiming to secure their education a part of the day, and prevent an excessive term of labor each day, and to protect them against both the greed of their parents and the indifference of employers. This proposed law will be presented to the next Legislature for its consideration.

It has come to our knowledge in the last few years that a most destitute and criminal class of boys frequented the part of the City near East River and Thirty-fourth-street. They are often organized as bands of thieves and burglars, and are growing up to infest the City. We have had for some years an industrial school in the quarter, and a Sunday mission and reading-room have co-operated with it, supported by some benevolent persons. But what is needed is a lodging-house, and our usual accompanying machinery. With these we could undoubtedly improve and reform great numbers of the young vagrants of the Ward, and turn them into honest citizens.

Messrs. Benjamin J. Howland, Howard Potter, Horatio Allen, Theodore Roosevelt and A. Van Rensselaer were elected Trustees of the Society for the next three years in place of those whose term of office expired.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

Result of the Investigation of the Tax-Payers' Committee—The Swindle Fully Exposed.

The Committee of Harlem tax-payers, which was appointed some time ago to investigate the Harlem Court-house swindle, have concluded their investigation with the following result:

When the Legislature appropriated the $124,000 they appointed WILLIAM M. TWEED, Judge MCQUADE and JOSIAH PORTER as trustees of the new building, and in that capacity they were supposed to act, having made no objection to their appointment. At the time of writing this report work is suspended for want of funds, and although a sum of $268,580 48 has been expended up to August last, there is very little to show for this money. When the first appropriation was expended a further application for $800,000 was made to the Legislature, which was complied with, although the first-named sum was supposed to cover the cost of the Court-house.

All that has been done now is to make the excavation for the foundation and cells; the walls are up as far as the surface of the ground, the interior walls being only partly built. The rear wall is one story high, with the side walls just turned the corner. A number of iron window frames have been set up within this portion of the new building, and some iron beams have been laid across for the ground floor. The foundation walls are composed of stone, and the other portion of the building is composed of red brick. If the remainder of the work is not completed at a quicker rate than that already constructed, years will elapse before it is completed, and a very large sum of money will be expended.

The Committee appointed to view the present condition of the intended building, consisted of practical builders and masons, who, in company of Mr. ADAMS, the Chairman, made a personal inspection and valuation of the materials and labor spent upon the work. These gentlemen state that this valuation has been made without prejudice, and that their valuation is above the actual cost, both for labor and materials, supplied according to the measurements taken. In their report they make the following allowances for the materials used, which also includes the cost of labor:

Digging the foundation	$500
Basement stone, 1,450 feet	2,500
Rough stone wall, 10,507 feet	[illegible]
Dress stone wall, 19,820 feet	20,000
Bricks laid, 375,000	[illegible]
Bricks on street, unused	115
Bond and pier stone	[illegible]
Iron beams, 2,100 feet	[illegible]
14 blue-stone platforms	1,540
300 feet of cut granite	900
500 feet of rough granite	[illegible]
32 iron window-frames	[illegible]
19 window frames and guards	[illegible]
Centres for arches	200
Scaffold, &c.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

These gentlemen state they should be very willing to do the same amount of work, provide best material and give bonds for the performance of their contract, for the sum of $42,000, whereas at the present time, the building (including the ground) has cost up to August last no less than $268,580 48, as shown by the books of Ex-Controller CONNOLLY. This sum is made up as follows:

Cost of ground	$24,000 00
Labor and materials	217,371 72
Engraving and printing bonds	300 00
Architect's fee	2,000 00
Counsel's fee	5,000 00
Preliminary drawings	750 00
Stationery	[illegible]
Pay-roll of clerks	[illegible]
Total	$268,580 48

For some time pay-rolls were not made out of the various men employed, but the amount simply lumped together. Latterly, however, the names of the workmen have been stated, but some of the men who have seen the pay-rolls as supplied from the Controller's office state that many of the names are bogus, as no such men were employed, but the money has been received by some one.

Among those who have received sinecure places are a number of well-known men, who now or lately did hold various other public offices in the down-town departments. They are the well-known CORNELIUS CORSON, who holds some fifteen other appointments, and acted as Clerk to the Commissioners of the Court-building, who received the sum of, per annum, $5,000.

George H. E. Lynch, as Assistant Clerk	$3,000
Lewis Baker, Superintendent	4,000
I. V. Palmer, Assistant Superintendent	3,000
P. H. Jonas, Inspector	2,000
G. E. Lynch, Messenger	2,000

and various others.

At the last meeting of the Reform tax-payers, held at Lincoln Hall, much indignation was expressed at the above facts, and those who have the matter in hand are determined to break up any further imposition, and will lay the matter before the proper authorities for the purpose of obtaining redress. Now that Controller GREEN is duly installed in his new office, probably he will investigate the accounts already presented and those to be sent in when work shall be resumed. For the use of the present Court-rooms Mr. TWEED receives a very large sum, and the inhabitants state the Court-house answers every purpose without the expense of a heavy taxation being thrust upon them.

The Fisk-Stokes Case.

The suit of JAMES FISK, JR., against Mr. STOKES, to restrain him from publishing certain letters which he once addressed to Mrs. MANSFIELD, was to have come up in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge BRADY.

Mr. COURTNEY, for Mrs. MANSFIELD, and Mr. SHEPARD, for Mr. STOKES, suggested an adjournment to Wednesday morning, or, as their preference, that the papers be now submitted.

Mr. BEACH—I ask till Thursday.

Mr. COURTNEY—That is Thanksgiving Day; there seems to be a desire on the part of certain persons that this shall not come before your Honor, but be thrown over to some other Judge.

Mr. BEACH said he had named Thursday to show his good faith. He did not think the gold case would be finished by Wednesday, and Thursday he certainly would not be engaged. He had, if it was proper to say so, a preference to argue the questions involved before his Honor. He certainly had no desire to have another Judge hear it rather than Judge BRADY, and if any one else in the case on his side desired it he would be likely to hear of it, and he had not.

Mr. COURTNEY acquitted Mr. BEACH of any such desire, but did not retract his belief that there were some persons connected with the case who did desire that the motion should be heard before another Judge.

Judge BRADY did not wish to hear such arguments, but after some further discussion set down the case peremptorily for Friday next.

Teachers' Salaries to be Paid.

School Commissioner LEWIS called on Controller GREEN, yesterday, in reference to the payment of teachers' salaries. Mr. GREEN promised to pay this month's salaries and also fifty per cent. of the December salaries on the 15th prox. It has been customary heretofore to pay the December salaries in full on the 15th of the month, but it cannot be done this year.

Pickpockets Sentenced by Judge Bedford.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, THOMAS REYNOLDS and JOHN RYAN, both small boys, were sent to the House of Refuge for robbing MICHAEL MCIVERNEY of a silver watch. ISAAC JACOBS, aged fifteen, a pickpocket, convicted of stealing watches on the occasion of the reception to Prince ALEXIS, was sent to the House of Refuge. Judge BEDFORD expresses his determination to suppress such offenses.

Macomb's Dam Bridge.

The Department of Public Parks announce that Macomb's Dam Bridge is not completed and opened fully to the public, as erroneously reported in the daily Press. It was temporarily open on Sunday last, and will be opened on Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day,) for that day only. At other times it must remain closed until further notice, to permit the completion of the repairs. It is expected to be fully completed in about three weeks, when there will be no further interruption of the travel.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

The Fourth-Avenue Cars Generally Denounced—The Grand Central Depot Abuses—What is Said by Responsible People—Relief Demanded by the Public.

The article in yesterday's TIMES in relation to the shameful management of the Fourth-avenue line of horse-cars, has called forth an almost unprecedented responsive echo from the general public. The cause for dissatisfaction in regard to the facilities for intercommunication on this island is by no means confined to this road; but here the annoyance has become so aggravated that but one term is generally used to designate it—"nuisance" is the word. Yesterday, the TIMES reporters conversed with a large number of commuters who reside along the routes of the Hudson River, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads. Without a single exception, they denounced the administration of affairs, not only in regard to the slow and wretched arrangement of time on the horse-cars, but also the inconveniences and outrages suffered by passengers at the Grand Central Depot.

A very prominent and wealthy gentleman said: "I do not care to be forward in this agitation, as long as it is confined to newspaper columns. I have a right to give my opinion and will do it fully as soon as other sufferers are willing to join me in a direct appeal for Legislative relief. Now, I own land at different places between the vicinity of that depot and Harlem bridge. Every man that owns a foot of ground, or pays rent anywhere along the line of the road, has a right to decide what is to be done about it. A few months ago, when BILL TWEED was Emperor of this island there was no use in doing anything. Now, since the TIMES exposed him, and led the people to see that he is a common thief, and that the votes of voters could do something about it, there is hope. This Winter the Legislature must take action in the matter. All my property is damaged by that nuisance—the depot, the tracks, and the slow horse-cars. I will pay my share of the expense toward getting some relief. We will have plenty of people who will do the same. Why, all the villages in the country suffer from this delay. We cannot sell our land where there are such trouble and danger of communication. Why, we are an hour behind the proper time in getting down from the Seventieth-street tunnel. My daughter, a consumptive girl, was put off in the tunnel, half way between two stairways, on a damp, cold night. The place was like a tomb, and she was frightened at the gloom and loneliness. On the way up from the City Hall, the car she was in was detained fully fifteen minutes by those confounded freight-cars in Centre-street. She has been sick in bed for two weeks in consequence. Why, the same thing happens with others. As to the time, pshaw!—they take no note of time. I never think of making the distance in less than fifty minutes, and it is oftener sixty."

Mr. C. J. DEWITT, who resides at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad, where he owns an extensive and valuable estate, said that he had no hesitation in expressing the opinion that there are serious causes for complaint about the depot. Of course allowance must be made for any new affair of such magnitude. But the present condition of affairs is very annoying. The passengers are let in through a door, which is guarded by a man who must see commuters' tickets, and punch all transient tickets. This door is not open soon enough. A great crowd collects at the time of the departure of the evening trains, and struggle to get through. The pushing and shoving that then occur are disgraceful. Then the distance around the inside of the depot to the train is considerable. But the women and children traveling alone suffer most. The most complaint is against the horse-cars. The delay in the passage between the depot and the Astor House is inexcusable. I never make it in less than forty minutes, and always allow fifty-five. It certainly is a public nuisance in its present condition."

Mr. DENNIS MCMAHON, of Morrisania, said: "I do not hesitate to declare the depot and the horse-cars a nuisance, as they now are. At the depot the arrangements are bad—very bad. The doors are not opened a sufficient time before the starting of the trains, and the manner in which the crowd rush through is as disagreeable as it is shameful. Once inside, there is a long run around to the train. We enter at Forty-third-street, we have to go down to the Forty-second-street end, and again up the long cold stone platform to a point parallel with Forty-fourth-street to get the train. I have to run to catch it. The horse-cars are an even worse nuisance. Formerly I could make the time, once in a while, from the old depot at Twenty-sixth-street to the corner of Chambers-street, in twenty-five minutes. When the new depot was projected we were told that it would save us seven minutes. Now I never reckon on less than an hour. In a few moments (5 o'clock) I shall start for the 6:10 train, just as likely as not I may be left behind; as has been the case frequently. The most intolerable nuisance is at the Centre and Franklin-street freight depot, which blocks the cars just at the time of early evening, when the homeward rush is being made. I seldom get a seat, but take to the front platform to get the fresh air. I have thus seen the operation of timing. I don't believe there is any system about it at all. Each driver follows at a certain distance behind the next car ahead. When two or three close up together, the conductor may take out his watch, but it is all pretense. I have studied this to my satisfaction. The time can be made in thirty minutes, and unless it is done, the entire concern is the most aggravated kind of a public nuisance. I have saved time even by taking the Third-avenue cars, the Madison or Fifth-avenue stages, although it was more out of my way. I am glad, and I am sure very many others are glad to see the TIMES sounding the note of public opinion in these abuses. Let it go on, and I believe the people will follow without hesitation. Now, my home in Morrisania is not in the market, but I would rather sell it. An influential gentleman, who is a large dealer and owner of real estate in Westchester County, told me yesterday that property had depreciated about twenty per cent. in consequence of the new depot nuisance. Why, I learn that there is a great saving of time in getting off the trains at Mott Haven, walking down to the iron bridge, and taking the Harlem River steam-boats."

Mr. MORRIS WILKINS, who resides in Westchester County, and deals largely in real estate there, said: "There is no question about it but that the people consider the depot and horse-cars a nuisance. The depot employes make it very unpleasant. [The rush through the gates was referred to.] Ladies and children have no chance at all. It is perfectly outrageous to see the way they are treated. Why, they are likely to be left behind, train after train. I have to run to get to the car. You must go nearly the whole length of the depot, to the Forty-second-street end, and there sometimes the gate has been shut. We cannot go back, but stand there shivering and suffering in the cold draught of wind that sweeps through. It is bad in every way, and damaging to the entire suburban district, where a large number of our business men live."

Mr. C. W. POOLE, of Central Mount Vernon, said: "I (and I might say we, for all the many commuters I know) consider the depot and the Fourth-avenue City cars the worst nuisance we have in the vicinity. I and several of my friends who live out that way will be obliged to sell out and move to New-Jersey. We lose one hour every day between the depot and City Hall. The average time occupied is over one hour. I have asked the starters and conductors time and again whose fault it was, but they knew nothing about it. We can go down on the Third-avenue cars in thirty minutes without fail, regularly. The worst part of all is the changing of cars at the tunnel. Women and children, old people and invalids, who want to go to the depot, but get in a Thirty-fourth-street Ferry car, are dumped out at the horse depot, and, as I have often seen, people stand about in the wind and rain. If they go through the tunnel, they may be left at the corner of Forty-second-street, to walk a long stretch to the entrance. Inside, the treatment of the passengers is atrocious. They are penned in like hogs. Just before the train starts—sometimes only ten minutes—the doors are opened and there is a scramble pell-mell. Hats are knocked off, people kicked in the shins, trampled on the toes and pushed this and that way. I have seen women treated shamefully in that way. I have known them to be left behind for two trains after they had been waiting a whole hour, but could not get through the gate."

There is no end to such complaints. It is useless to attempt any justification. Not only is the arrangement bad, but the conduct of employes at times is very insolent. Those who have occasion to travel over the road often, know more than the transient passengers, but a casual visit to the place will convince the most incredulous. As to the horse-car nuisance, before referred to, it is a fact patent to the entire community.

The Long Island Bible War—Forty Catholic Children Expelled from School.

Yesterday morning, forty scholars, all Catholics, were expelled from the Hunter's Point school by the Principal, Mr. SEABURY. After the calling of the roll, Mr. SEABURY requested all who objected to the reading of the Bible to rise. Forty pupils rose, all members of Catholic families. Mr. SEABURY immediately expelled the forty disaffected children, ordering them to leave the school, which was done amid considerable confusion. The expulsion of the children has caused intense excitement, and threats have been used against the teacher. Two policemen protect the school.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The New Court-House—The Appropriations for Completing It—The Aldermen Want Their Salaries.

A meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday, at which the Mayor, Commissioner STEBBINS and the Controller were present.

A resolution was read to issue $600,000 of Court-house Stock No. 5.

The Controller said he would call attention to the fact that, in 1868 $800,000 stock was issued for completing the New Court-house; in 1869 $600,000 stock was issued for furnishing and completing the New Court-house; in 1870 $600,000 stock was issued for completing the New Court-house, and in 1871 Commissioners were appointed, and $750,000 was authorized to be issued for completing the New Court-house. The Controller also called attention to the peculiar phraseology of the act making the last appropriation, which said the Board should appropriate as much of the $750,000 as they might deem sufficient "for completing the Court-house." It was, therefore, incumbent on them to see that the amount appropriated would complete the building.

The Mayor said that it seemed so. Further, the act said the Controller should pay over the proceeds of the bonds issued from time to time, as might be required.

The Controller moved that the Commissioners for completing the building be required to report what claims are outstanding, and how much will be required for the absolute completion of the building, with a detail of the material necessary. The motion was adopted, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. HARDY, Clerk of the Common Council, said he had been requested by the Board of Aldermen to ask whether any action could be taken in regard to the payment of their salaries. They had received no salaries since the month of September.

The Mayor said the Board had already appropriated an amount to pay the salaries of the Board of Aldermen. No other appropriation could be made that he knew of. It was true that revenue bonds might be issued, but if it was proposed to issue such bonds, or salary bonds, a very large amount would be required.

The Controller said they could get nothing further from the Board of Apportionment; they must go to the Legislature. The law said no liability would lie against the City except for the amounts appropriated by the Board of Apportionment.

The Mayor explained that the appropriations had been made on the estimates prepared by the Board of Estimate. When the Two per Cent. act came into operation, it so contracted the aggregate appropriations that each Department had run into debt, and consequently found itself short at the end of the year.

The Controller offered a resolution that all bonds and stock issued by the Board shall hereafter bear the following indorsement: "This certificate is issued by the authority and concurrence of the Board of Apportionment in pursuance of section 4, chapter 583, laws of 1871, as appears by the minutes of said Board. The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The Bowling-Green Bank—Deficits to be Made Good.

Mr. SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Jr., the receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, expects to complete his investigations on Wednesday, and to be able by that time to inform the depositors the amount of assets and liabilities of the bank. The depositors' committee, composed of Ex-Judge WHITE, Justice HOGAN, Mr. CONNOR and others, will meet the receiver to-morrow, and after obtaining the necessary information, will make a report at a meeting of the depositors, which will probably take place on Thursday evening. It is positively asserted that a deficiency of between $300,000 and $360,000 existed in the accounts of the bank at the time it suspended, but the money has since been made good in order to avert any serious trouble with the depositors. Whether the manner in which the deficiency accrued will be made public will entirely depend with the receiver.

The Board of Emigration kept a small account with the bank, for convenience sake. At the time of the suspension it had about $400 on deposit there.

Seizure of Contraband Whisky—Shooting at a Revenue Official.

Two wagons containing several barrels of illicit whisky were brought to the Federal Court building yesterday. They were seized by PATRICK MACK, an Assistant Revenue Assessor, who reports that he was passing through Broadway about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and came across three wagons at the corner of Howard-street with two or three men in each. He noticed that the wagons were loaded with barrels, and suspecting something wrong he overhauled the drivers and demanded to know what they contained. He says that resistance was offered to his inspection, and two or three shots fired at him, and that he returned the fire, putting the party to flight. They escaped in one of the wagons, leaving two behind. He also states that one of the men had to be carried off by his companions. The barrels were found to contain whisky, and suits will soon be brought by Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON for the condemnation of the property. It is thought that an organized body of illicit whisky distillers exist in this City, as one of the horses which was captured by MACK has been condemned on several occasions.

Stabbing Affrays.

JULIUS GRAEFELD, a shoemaker, living at No. 249 East Sixtieth-street, got into a dispute yesterday morning with a man named O'BRIEN, who made an attack upon him, stabbing him in the left side, inflicting a serious wound. The assailant fled immediately, and has not yet been found.

JOHN HUPPS, a German, who lives at Forty-seventh-street and First-avenue, when standing at the corner of Canal and Thompson streets yesterday morning, was assaulted by an unknown man and stabbed in the left shoulder. He could give no description of the assailant, who ran away as soon as he had inflicted the wound.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 28: Nos. 381, 428, 409, 433, 434, 435, 437, 438.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
191	Taylor vs. O'Connor.	557½	Holland vs. Haynault.
189	Tielman vs. Brunner.		
420	Coutts vs. O'Brien.	536	Morris and Essex R. R. Co. vs. Cabot.
535	Palmer vs. Hussey.		
540	Lent vs. Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.	561	Paulding vs. Robinson.
1813½	(R.C.)—Kens vs. Topp.	566	Henser vs. Hobbs.
551	Nicoll vs. Moloney.	567	Rennie vs. Smith.
552	Davenport vs. Sharp.	569	Sherman vs. Roberts.
555	The Tomlinson Demarest Co. vs. Barnett.	571	Potts vs. Norfolk and Petersburg R. R. Co.
332	Rock vs. Congreve.	573	Loring vs. Smith.
		575½	Amans vs. Kiefer.
		577	Devlin vs. Bagley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
73	Spanier vs. Spanier.	153	Bixby vs. Tyson.
79	Gault vs. Gault.	154	Pogue vs. Balch.
87	Kircher vs. Gessner.	155	Davis vs. Balch.
94	Winter vs. White.	156	Terry vs. Averill.
97	Livingstone vs. White.	157	In re Lambertsen.
99	Allen vs. Layton.	158	Donohoe vs. Donohoe.
103	Donita vs. Reeves, Jr.	159	Van Wyck vs. Lawrence.
123	Harris vs. Peillon.		
136	Michels vs. Michels.	161	In re Verbryck vs. Dickinson.
145	Caldwell vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.	162	Rawley vs. Dowman.
148	Wilmerdings & Mount vs. Fowler.	164	Bolles vs. Dowman.
149	Darling vs. Brewster.	165	Valentine vs. Finstle.
		174	Andrews vs. Church.

Call No. 175—People ex rel. Lorch vs. Wall.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1864	West vs. Curry.	1301	Schott vs. Wright.
965	N. Y. Life & Eng. Co. vs. Am. Tontine Life and Savings Ins.	1309	Same vs. Same.
		737	Holt vs. Hunt.
		1023½	Schaffer vs. Mason.
		1028	Shaw vs. Theis.
1044	McKnight vs. Gosnoud.	1032	Burke vs. Bonnard.
		1039	Aarons vs. O'Brien.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Curtis and Tracy, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	James vs. Decker.	13	Albus vs. Roth.
2	Cropsey vs. Salomon.	14	Clark vs. Jones.
3	Schinder et al vs. Ewelt.	15	Hatzel vs. Berg.
		16	Suppus vs. Ullmann.
4	Swift vs. Prouty.	17	Polak vs. Feeney.
5	Catlin, Jr., vs. Gordon.	18	Dilger vs. Tiemeyer.
6	Kolben vs. Baxter.	19	Strauss vs. Blank.
7	Terhune vs. Lauer.	20	Hirsch vs. Dorscheil.
8	Koppins vs. Spilman.	21	Rummiller vs. Grosset.
9	Bischoff vs. Kuhlmann.	22	Purdy vs. Fish.
10	Bogue vs. Berkley.	23	Miles vs. Smith.
11	Liebman vs. Steinmetz.	24	Shannon vs. O'Brien.
12	Huntley vs. Ashley.	25	Slowman vs. Rowland.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Frank Langdon; burglary.	7	The People vs. Bartley Geoghegan and Jas. Wheeler; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Mary Cooper, Hannah Johnson and Mary Morris; grand larceny, (3 cases.)	8	The People vs. John Throw; felonious assault and battery.
3	The People vs. James O'Donnell; grand larceny.	9	The People vs. Benj. F. Brady; felonious assault and battery.
4	The People vs. William Curley and Frederick W. Deltz; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.	10	The People vs. John H. Necklin; receiving stolen goods, (two cases.)
5	The People vs. Catharine Leary; grand larceny.	11	The People vs. Patrick Dunn; receiving stolen goods, (two cases.)
6	The People vs. James McCarthney; grand larceny.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7917	Hutton vs. Goetz.	6485	Cleary vs. Am. Nickel Plating Co.
7955	Williams vs. Thorne.		
8136	Paine vs. Williams.	8086	Oppenheim vs. Benning.
8043	Donovan vs. Sanderson.		
		8153	Shield vs. Harris.
7972	Bellows vs. Perry.	7792	Marshall vs. Simon.
8276	Griffiths vs. Cornwall.		

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Spencer.

Hynes H. Lowenthal vs. Isaac Alexander, Lewis C. Haley vs. John M. Wheelock, Levi Griswold vs. William McNally, Silas M. Styles vs. Platt K. Dickinson, Silas M. Styles vs. Franklin H. Carter; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Loew.

Wettmer vs. Flacke; motion for a new return granted without costs.

Thompson vs. Stone; application for discovery of books, &c., denied, with costs, with leave to renew. (See memoranda for counsel.)

In the matter of Cornelia Flemming. (See opinion.)

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 27.

By Judge Neilson.

Burthold C. Gaedeke vs. A. Orville Millard; in equity; cause tried without a jury; judgment reforming the leases pursuant to the first and second prayers of the complaint; as mortgagee, plaintiff not now in a position to claim more extended relief; no costs.

Frederick G. Wood vs. Lewis Schafer et al.; demurrer to complaint overruled; the will creates no trust, and the executors did not take title; the mere power in trust no objection to the partition of the property.

Moses Walker vs. Jacob Elias.—Application to settle issues to be sent to a jury for trial denied. As to legal claims, though arising in an equity case, a jury trial would be a matter of right, but this action is for equitable relief, pure and simple. The questions involved not such as a jury could well consider, and the trial can be had most safely and economically before the Judge at Special Term; I am not disposed to favor a resort to a jury where, even with increased labor to the Judges, that can be avoided.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 188.—*Shoemaker & Miller vs. Kingsbury.*—Error to the Circuit Court of Kansas.—This was an action against the plaintiff in error, as common carriers, for alleged breach of contract of carriage of Kingsbury over a portion of the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad. The judgment below was for the defendant, and here it is reversed, this Court holding that the plaintiffs in error were not common carriers subject to all the obligations resting upon such carriers, but simply contractors for building that division of the road, running a construction-train to transport material, &c. Under these circumstances, they were private carriers for hire, and as such were not insurers. It is also held that the Court erred in its instructions to the jury, which led the latter to suppose that the occurrence of the accident was presumptive proof that the employes of the road were destitute of proper skill and qualifications. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion.

No. 202.— ——— *et al. vs. Mellen, Trustee and the United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Kentucky.—In this case one Shomberry, in a settlement of accounts with the Government, placed in the hands of Mellen certain bonds of the Railroad Company in trust, to secure his indebtedness to the Government. Suit was commenced by Mellen and the United States to foreclose the mortgages, which resulted in favor of the Government, and the judgment was here affirmed. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 196.—*Hananer vs. Doane.*—Appeal from the Circuit for Arkansas.—This was an action to recover for goods sold for the use of the rebel army. The Court below charged that if the goods were sold in the common and ordinary course of trade, and the only inducement to the sale of the goods on the part of the firm making the sale was the price to be paid, then the sale was legal and valid, although the firm knew that Hananer, the purchaser, expected to turn the goods over to the rebel army. This Court says, that with whatever impunity a man may lend money, or sell goods to one who he knows intends to devote them to a use which is only *malum prohibitum*, or of inferior criminality, cannot do it without turpitude when he knows, or has every reason to believe, that the money or goods are to be used for the perpetration of a heinous crime, and that they were procured for that purpose, and the judgment is reversed. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 220.—*United States vs. Russell.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case Russell recovered below for the use of certain steamers impressed into the Government service. The Court held that there was not such an "appropriation" of the property as prohibited jurisdiction under the act of July 4, 1864, but that there was such an employment and use of the steamers as raised an implied promise to reimburse the claimant for money expended by him in moving the steamers, and also a reasonable compensation for their services. That judgment is affirmed here. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 263.—*The Germania and other Insurance Companies vs. Boyken.*—Error of the Circuit Court for South Carolina.—In this case the defendant in error recovered a joint-judgment against the Insurance Companies on a policy of insurance, and the Companies appealed, contending that the Court below erred in its rulings upon the evidence and in its judgment. This Court affirm the liability of the Companies, but remand the case with directions to the Circuit Court to enter up a judgment for the plaintiff against each of the defendants for one-fourth of the amount of the plaintiff's damages, including interest, as ascertained by the verdict, and for a joint judgment against them all for the costs in that Court. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 268.—*The Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Stoughton.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Mississippi.—An action on a policy of insurance in which the judgment was for the defendant in error. The case was brought here for review on questions of practice, and the judgment is here affirmed. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 203.—*Townsend, Executor, &c., vs. Chappelle et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit for Wisconsin.—This was a bill to foreclose a mortgage and bond, executed by the appellees to Frederick Bronson, of New-York, executor of Arthur Bronson. The question was whether a certain party to whom installments had been paid, was the agent of Bronson authorized to receive them, and it was found below that he was, and the payments were credited on the mortgage. This Court affirms the decree. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 236.—*Cooly et al. vs. O'Connor.*—Error to the Circuit for South Carolina.—An action of trespass to try the title to land in Beaufort sold for taxes under the "Direct Tax act." On the trial, the Court held that the tax sale certificate being signed by only two Commissioners was void, and also that the advertisement was not such as required by law. This Court holds that the action of the majority of Board of Commissioners was the action of the Board, and that the Court erred in excluding the certificates, and the judgment is reversed. It is said that an authority given to several, for public purposes, may be executed by a majority of their number. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 237.—*The United States vs. Mynders et al.*—Survivors' certificate of division from the Circuit for the Northern District of New-York.—The question in this case was whether the distiller's bond involved was in its conditions so far a departure from the requirements of the act of Congress, as to render it void, and the Court consider it in the negative. The opinion was rendered by the Chief-Justice.

No. 190.—*Smith vs. Sheely.*—Error to the Circuit for Nebraska.—This was an action of ejectment, turning on questions of fact, and the judgment below is here affirmed. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 261.—*Vanslyke vs. The State of Wisconsin,* and No. 262.—*Bagnall vs. The State of Wisconsin.*—Error to Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—These cases presented the question of State taxation of the national banks shares. The appellants claiming that there was discrimination between the State and national banks in levying the tax. This Court regard the questions as settled by the case of Van Allen, and the judgment is affirmed. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 276.—*Hennessey vs. Sheldon.*—Error in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas—Sheldon and Hoyt, claiming to be citizens of New-York, sued Hennessey, a citizen of Texas, on two promissory notes and recovered judgment for the amount claimed. This Court affirms the judgment, with costs, interest and damages. The decision was announced by the Chief-Justice.

No. 181.—*Walker vs. Dreville & Miller.*—Error to Circuit Court for Louisiana is dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

The Court was then adjourned until the commencement of the regular term of 1871—Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 27.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

THE FOWLER-WOOD CONTROVERSY.

Fowler vs. Wood.—This is an action brought by the former Corporation Counsel against Ex-Mayor Fernando Wood, to recover $1,000, borrowed money, from the latter. The defense set up by Mr. Wood is, that the $1,000 was not borrowed by him from the plaintiff, but was received by him to aid in defraying the expenses of the preceding election, and that even under those circumstances $500 of the sum was returned to plaintiff. Mr. Wood testified that it was the understanding that Mr. Fowler was to be assessed $5,000 per annum while in office for the benefit of Mozart Hall; that $500 of the amount was paid back, and that the balance was satisfied by an assignment of costs made by Mr. Shea to plaintiff.

Judge Shea corroborated the testimony of Mr. Wood as to the assignment of costs.

Mr. Fowler, the plaintiff, testified that he had never received back any of the money, and that nothing had been realized from the claims for costs assigned to him by Judge Shea.

Mr. Beavey for plaintiff; James M. Smith for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,500 U.S. 5-20 C. '62..111⅛		16 Bank of Com ...	114
500 ....Small.111⅛		60 Cum. Coal & Iron.	40
7,500 U.S. 5-20 C. '65.c.111⅝		200 Mariposa Pref....	1⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '67.114⅝		400 Pac. M. S. S. Co....	47
500 U.S. 5-20 C. '68.s.115		100 do.........s30.	47
1,000 U.S. 5s 10-40 C.o.109⅜		100 Md. Coal Co...b. c.	25
1,000 do..........c.109⅜		200 Quick. M. Co..b. c.	25¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, cur.... 113⅜		100 do.........b30.	25⅜
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, old.. 66¾		50 Adams Express...	85
11,000 Vir. 6s, consol.. 65		300 do.	85¼
5,000 S.Car.St.6s,new, Jan. & July... 35¼		60 Am.M.Union Ex..	59
		50 N. Y. C. & Hud....	92
37,000 do. 35⅝		4,100 N.Y.Cen.&H.Ctfs	87⅛
5,000 do..........c. 35¾		200 Erie Railway.....	30⅝
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	97	200 Har. R. R......b. c.	120
5,000 Mich. So. S.F.D.	100⅝	20 L.S.&M.S.R.R.b.c.	88⅜
4,000 do.	100⅝	25 C.C.Cin.&In.R.R.	85
1,000 C. P.R R.G. bds.	103⅛	100 C. & N. W....b. c.	61⅛
2,000 do.	103⅛	100 do.	61⅛
10,000 U.P.R.R.1st m.	91⅛	100 do.	61⅛
1,000 do.	91⅜	300 N. J. Cen. R. R....	111⅛
1,000 U. P. 10s, inc....	83⅛	300 do.	111⅛
2,000 U.P.7s.L.G.bs.	80	100 Chi. & R. I......b. c.	103⅛
2,000 Alt.&T.H.Inc..	77	100 do.	103⅛
17,000 H.&St.Jos.8s.d.b	95	300 Mil. & St. Paul R.	55
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	99⅛	300 H. & St. Jos. R.R.	65⅛
5,000 T.&W.1st m. St. Louis Div......	87	200 C.C.&In.Cen.R.R.	19⅛
		300 Union P. R.R.b. c.	27⅛
4,000 Del L.&W.1st m.	101	300 B. H.&E. b. c.bl.	3⅛
3,000 C. & R.I. &P.R. R.7s.	102	300 T.Wab.&W.R.b. c.	64
		300 P.Ft.W.&C.Guart. bet. call	96
1,000 Mor. &Es. 1st m.	102⅛	10 do.	96⅛
2,000 Quin.&To.1st m.	87	15 do.	97
2,000 S L.&I.M.1st.b.	88		
5,000 C.C.&In.Cen.1st	88⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅛	300 Adams Express.... 85¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛	100 U. S. Express..... 58¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.111⅛	500 Erie R.....bet. call. 30⅝
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.n.112⅛	200 Harlem R.......... 120
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅛	200 Reading R......... 114⅛
50,000 do........114⅛	200 L.S.& M.So.Scrip. 82⅛
14,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....112⅛	40 do.......... 88⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅛	100 Union Pacific R... 27⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 15⅛	300 do..bet. call. 27⅛
11,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July. 36⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. 122
	200 Ch.& N.W.b.c.s10. 61⅛
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., April and Oct. 33⅛	700 do............. 61⅛
	200 do............. 61⅛
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 97	30 Ch. & N. W. Pref. 91
3,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.102⅛	200 do............. 90⅛
1,000 U.P.7s. L. G. bs. 79⅛	20 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 85⅛
4,000 Un. Pac.10s.Inc. 83⅛	30 Chic. & R. I. R... 104
1,000 North Mo. 1st.. 97⅛	100 do..bet. call.103⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 26⅛	200 P. Ft.W.&C.Guar. 95
100 Quicksilver Pref... 32	100 Morris & Essex R. 93⅛
50 Cen. Coal of Md... 43	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 42
100 do........... 43⅛	1 C., Bur. & Q. b. c. 127⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The Wall-street markets are somewhat unsettled today. There was more inquiry for Money at 7 ₩ cent. from the Brokers, and this circumstance, whether exaggerated or otherwise, was used with some effect to bear the Railway Stocks at the Stock Exchange. The prices were much unsettled on most of the Western Roads, though no decided progress was made in marking them down. The Southern State Bonds were again better, the South Carolinas selling up to 36¼ ₩ cent., and the Tennessees, (old,) to 66¾ ₩ cent. The Pacific Railroad Mortgages were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. easier on the Unions. The Miscellaneous Shares were a little weaker on Quicksilver Common Stock, while the Preferred sold up to 32 ₩ cent. Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were steady in prices, but without much movement in either Stock.

The leading Bankers this morning reduced their rate of Exchange on London to 109 ₩ cent. for 60 days, and 110⅛@¼ for Sight Bills. Mr. BELMONT is reported a free drawer (or was early in the day) on these terms, supposed on account of his negotiations abroad for the City and County of New-York, and Messrs. BROWNS gave notice, on the opening of business, that they were drawers at 109 ₩ cent. 60 days, and 109¾ ₩ cent. short sight. The other Bankers quoted 108¾@109 ₩ cent. Gold was inclined to firmness in the morning at 111⅛@110⅞ ₩ cent., but the price relapsed into dullness at 110⅞ ₩ cent. before 12 o'clock. The Public Funds of the United States were adversely influenced by the weakness in Exchange, and the 5-20s of 1867 and the 1862s were slightly off from Saturday's sales.

In the Afternoon the Railway dealings continued unsettled. The bearish disposition to sell the market down is checked by a good demand for several of the leading Stocks like New-York Central and Lake Shore, and while the Stocks of the Northwest, Ohio and Mississippi, Union Pacific, &c., are lower than on Saturday, they are not pressed on sale in a way to denote confidence in any considerable or lasting decline. The following quotations were made at the close of business, as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅛
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93	93
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅞	87⅞
Reading	114	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞
North-west Common	61⅞	61⅛
North-west Preferred	91	90⅞
Pacific Mail	47	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	78
St. Paul Common	55⅛	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	41⅞
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛	63⅞
Western Telegraph	67⅞	67⅛
Erie	30⅞	30⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	27
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	88	88⅛
Lake Shore, Scrip	83	82⅛

The Railroad dealings at the very close were dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

Gold receipts	$592,360 40
Gold payments	157,771 94
Gold balance	65,961,829 98
Currency receipts	435,450 18
Currency payments	896,543 35
Currency balance	3,086,423 81
Customs	466,000 00

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	116¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	117⅝	5-20 reg., '67	114
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	111⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s, currency	112⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112⅜		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	T. & W. 1st bds. St. L. D.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Tol. & W. 2d bds	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Tol. & W. Eq. bds	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	88	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Quincy & T. 1st bds	87
Erie 1st Mort. Ex.	99	I. & S. Iowa 1st bds	87½
Erie 2d Mort. 7s, '79	98	G. & Chi. Extended	101½
Erie 3d Mort. 7s, '83	90½	G. & Chi. 2d bds	98½
Erie 4th Mort. 7s, '80	86	C., R. I. & Pacific	102½
Erie 5th Mort. 7s, '88	88	Morris & Es. 1st bds	102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	93	Morris & Es. 2d bds	93½
Long Dock bds	91	C. & Tol. S'king F'd	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	100	N. J. C. 1st bds New	103
Hud. R. 7s, 3d '75	100	N. J. C. 2d bds	100
Harlem 1st 7s	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st bds	103½
H., C. M. & F'bg F. 8s	90	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d bds	101
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d bds	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	92½	C. & Pitts. 2d bds	98
M. C. 1st 8s, '82	116	C. & Pitts. 3d bds	95
C. R. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	110½	C. & Pitts. 4th bds	95
M. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d	96½	C. & A. Sinking F'd	98
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	100½	C. & A. Income	88
Pac. R. 7s gurn'd by M.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st bds	102
Cen. Pac. Gold bds	103½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'td	98
Union Pac. 1st bds	91	Ohio & Miss. 2d bds	81½
Union Pac. L'd G'ts 7s	79½	D. & Sioux C. 1st bds	94½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	83½	Peninsula R. R. bds	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c. '75	100	St. L. & I. M. 1st bds	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st bds	97	M. & St. P. 1st bds. 8s	102
Alton & T. H. 2d bds. p.	86	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	94
Alton & T. H. 2d bds. i.	77	M. & St. P. 1st bds	94
C. & N. W. Sk'g F'd	100	M. & St. P. 2d bds	94
C. & N. W. Int. bds	92½	Chi. & Mil. 1st bds	95
C. & N. W. Consol. bds	93	Col., C. & Ind. 1st bds	88½
C. & N. W. 1st bds	99½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d bds	71½
H. & St. J. L'd Gr'ts	101	T., Peoria & W. E. D.	91
H. & St. J. Convert	95	T., Peoria & W. W. D.	90
D., L. & W'n 1st bds	101	T., Peoria & W. 2d	79
D., L. & W'n 2d bds	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Tol. & W. 1st bds. Ex.	95	C. F. & Minn. 1st bds	84

The following are the closing quotations for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

Maryland Coal Co.	28	Mariposa Mining Co.	1
American Coal Co.	45	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	1
Canton Co., Baltimore	83½	Mar. Min. Co. Tr. Ctfs.	2½
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	70	Adams Express	85½
Cons. Coal of Md.	42½	Wells-Fargo Express	57½
Cumb. Coal & Iron	40	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	2
Western Union Tel.	67½	Am. M. U. Express	59
Quick. Mining Co.	26½	U. S. Express	58½
Quick. Mining Co. Pf.	32	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	46½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		100
City 6s, new	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	130	130½
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	114	114⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	45½	45⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	25	24⅞
Northern Central	38⅛	39
Lehigh Navigation	36	36⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	93⅞

The overdue Coupons, March 1, 1871, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Road, will be paid on presentation by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The Interest on this Mortgage is payable annually, and there seems no reasonable question that the payments now resumed will be regularly continued on the first of March hereafter.

The Governor of Alabama, in his annual message of last week, advises the Legislature that he borrowed on temporary loan, last Summer, through Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. of New-York, $545,000 required to pay the whole Interest on the direct and indorsed debt of the State, due Jan. 1, 1871, and July 1, 1871, of which $22,459 remains uncalled for on coupons not presented. He recommends the Legislature to make prompt provision for this loan in the present condition of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, which in its income and property is now under control of the State.

The Chicago and North-west Company have announced the December Dividend, Half-yearly, on their Preferred Stock, 3½ ₩ cent., payable Dec. 28. There is no Dividend made on the Common Stock. The transfers on the Preferred Stock close Dec. 14.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Twelve to Fourteen per Cent. in Gold.

INCREASE OF YEARLY INCOME,

Thirty-eight per Cent.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds can secure the above profit by converting the same into NORTHERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS. Since the calling in of Five-twenties for redemption, the demand for NORTHERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS has largely increased.

These securities are safe beyond all question, and will permanently yield a large interest income in gold.

We commend them to capitalists, trustees of estates, savings institutions, and the public generally.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

Full information furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company; those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson, and the opening celebration will take place on Tuesday, the 28th instant. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY AT OR COUNTER THE "BIDDING PRICE" for Gold, and sell at the "Offering Price," as indicated by the "Gold Exchange Register."

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Hides, bales	1,318
Broom Corn, bales	80	Leather, sides	17,300
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Moss, bales	13
Cotton, bales	7,220	Molasses, N.O. bbls.	1,472
Cotton-seed, bags	593	Spirits Turp., bbls.	279
Copper, bbls.	12	Tar, bbls.	197
Copper, cases	849	Pitch, bbls.	133
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	221	Resin, bbls.	7,191
Eggs, bbls.	617	Pork, pkgs.	100
Flour, bbls.	24,002	Beef, pkgs.	2,421
Wheat, bushels	311,906	Cut-meats, pkgs.	335
Corn, bushels	367,783	Grease, pkgs.	54
Oats, bushels	133,602	Lard, pkgs.	2,268
Rye, bushels	41,555	Stearine, pkgs.	118
Malt, bushels	750	Butter, pkgs.	2,316
Barley, bushels	84,343	Cheese, pkgs.	2,077
Grass-seed, bushels	4,828	Tallow, pkgs.	1,074
Flax-seed, bags	151	Pea-nuts, bags	363
Beans, bags	52	Red-oil, bbls.	55
Beans, bbls.	252	Pecans, pkgs.	360
B. E. Peas, bags	45	Starch, boxes	1,380
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,800	Sumac, bags	290
Corn-meal, bags	900	Tobacco, hhds.	55
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	569
Ginseng, pkgs.	61	Whisky, bbls.	656
Flax, bales	103	Wool, bales	263
Hops, bales	65	Green Apples, bbls.	20,324
Hides, No.	9,890		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Egypt*, for Liverpool—179 hhds. Tallow, 476 bbls. Tallow, 56 pkgs. Tallow, 1,195 bags Clover Seed, 752 bbls. Resin, 1 case Cigars, 1,174 boxes Cheese, 62 bbls. Apples, 164 pkgs. Butter, 5 pkgs. Brooms, 25 pkgs. Machinery, 967 bags Borate of Lime, 3 bales Silk Waste, 293 boxes Meat, 30 bbls. Lard, 480 tcs. Lard, 100 kegs Lard, 39 bbls. Tongues, 543 boxes Bacon, 300 tcs. Pork, 100 bales Hops, 946 tcs. Beef, 23,873 bushels Wheat, 8 hhds. Tongues, 2,930 bales Cotton, 31 boxes Hams, 25 bbls. Heads, 800 bbls. Flour, 11 hhds. stearine, 5,400 Staves, 3 hhds. Beef.

By the bark *Charlotte*, for Glasgow—2,460 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Adelina*, for Cork and orders—22,740 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Ilex*, for Havre, 27,363 bushels wheat.

By the steamer *Allemannia*, for Hamburg—605 tcs. Lard, 16,085 bushels Corn, 220 bbls. Apples, 266 bales Tobacco, 4 bales Palm-leaf, 558 cases Sewing-machines, 2 pkgs. Cigars, 4 cases Feathers, 2,965 bags Clover-seed, 410 boxes Bacon, 2 cases Oil-cups, 12 bales Sisal Grass, 450 boxes Extract, 5 bales Skins, 500 boxes Starch, 47 cases Clocks, 30 cases Essential-oil, 20 cases Oil Peppermint, 35 bbls. Pine-apples, 275 cases Can Goods, 25 bbls. Manzana, 25 cases Anise-oil.

By the bark *Dag*, for Cadiz—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. do., 5 cases Pumps, 18,840 Staves.

By the schr. *Wm. Conners*, for Barbados—350 bbls. Flour, 474 bbls. Corn-meal, 381 bushels Peas, 200 bushels Corn, 25 bbls. Beef, 6,250 lbs. Lard, 100 cases Matches, 200 bbls. Crackers, 150 bbls. Bread, 200 Shooks, 86 Mules.

By the schr. *Phebe*, for Havana—1,600 bbls. Potatoes.

By the steamer *Erie*, for Rio Janeiro—2 cases Brooms, 18 bbls. Chimneys, 480 bales Hay, 8 Plows.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for Liverpool, by the ship *Uncle Joe*—160 hhds. Tobacco, 575 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Flour, 12,469 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Resin, 1,623 bags Clover-seed, 442 bags Bark, 505 bbls. Extract, 2,447 sacks Oil-cake, 5,000 Staves....Liverpool, British bark *Maria*—29,232 bushels Wheat, 1,858 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Flour, 150 bales Cotton, 2,028 sacks Oil-cake, 18 bundles Oil-cake....Bristol, British bark Tees—1,085 bbls. Resin, 11 casks Tallow, 4,050 bushels Corn....St. Pierre, schooner *Pales*—1,174 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Onions, 20 bbls. Meal, 38 bbls. Beef, 37 bbls. Bone-dust, 400 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Oats, 30 bushels Peas, 600 lbs. Lard, 1,412 lbs. Butter, 1,732 lbs. Hams, 5,153 feet Lumber, 50 bbls. Horse-feed, 375 Shooks, 23 Horses....Rotterdam, bark *Deborah Pennell*—233 hhds. Tobacco, 197 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 22 bbls. Flour, 264 bbls. Apples, 10,000 Staves....Rio Janeiro, brig *Echo*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 feet Lumber....Newry, Ireland, British bark *Eastern Province*—20,919 bushels Corn....Gloucester, England, Norwegian brig *Maria*—11,445 bushels Corn....Fairmouth, British brig *Eleanor*, 12,108 bushels Corn....Nassau, N. B., schooner *Lottie*, 1,250 bbls. Flour, 343 bbls. Meal, 105 bbls. Bread, 254 bbls. Grits and Hominy, 21 bbls. Beef, 84 bbls. Pork, 14 bbls. Mackerel, 1,898 bushels Corn, 124 bushels Peas, 1,576 boxes Cheese, 3,819 lbs. Lard, 2,500 lbs. Hams, 3,140 lbs. Candles, 3,000 lbs. Butter, 3,104 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 740 gallons Kerosene, 135 reams Paper, 140 Oars, 420 pkgs. Sundries.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered less freely and has been quoted up ⅛c. ₩ lb., with holders showing no disposition to accept bids under extreme asking prices. The demand has been fair for desirable samples, mostly for trade purposes. We hear of sales here of equal to about 7,500 bags, (made some days since, but not previously reported;) at Baltimore some invoices were placed, including parts of cargoes by the *Freya* and *Gladiator*, but particulars were not made public; and to arrive at Hampton Roads, 3,910 bags by the *Fido*, on private terms. Cargo prices at Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary, 14¼c.@14¾c.; fair, 14¾c.@15c.; good, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; and prime, 15⅝c.@15¾c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, usual terms. Some holders, however, claim ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. more. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 19,283 bags; sales, 21,575 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, as reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 46,073 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 73,385 bags. Other kinds have been moderately inquired for at firm prices; 500 mats Java sold on private terms.

COTTON—A livelier trade has been reported for early delivery at unaltered prices; sales, 4,623 bales, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 2,094 bales to shippers, 1,259 bales to spinners, 120 bales to speculators, and 1,150 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a fairly active movement reported, opening steady but closing about ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower; sales 10,000 bales, including on Saturday evening, for December, 1,200 bales at 18⅞c., 600 bales at 18 11-16c.; January, 600 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c.; February, 200 bales at 19⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 400 bales at 19⅝c.; May, 100 bales at 19⅞c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales December, for 300 bales January. And today, for November, 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 800 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c.; December, 1,300 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18⅞c., 300 bales at 18 13-16c., 300 bales at 18¾c., 1,000 bales at 18 13-16c., 700 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 200 bales at 18⅝c., 400 bales at 18 11-16c., 400 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; January, 900 bales at 19 1-16c., 700 bales at 19c., 500 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 400 bales at 18⅞c.; February, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; February, March and April, 100 bales each at 19⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 7-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19⅞c.; Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales March. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: November, 18.86c.; December, 18.78c.; January, 18.97c.; February, 19.23c.; March, 19.47c.; April, 19.76c.; May, 20c. The receipts at this port today were 7,220 bales, including 1,944 bales from Charleston, 943 bales per rail, 1,121 bales from Norfolk, 22 bales from Baltimore, 1,707 bales from New-Orleans, 631 bales from Galveston, 91 bales from Wilmington, 717 bales from Savannah. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 28,754 bales, and thus far this week were 44,949 bales, against 67,050 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 818,223 bales, against 982,687 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
Good Ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛
Good Middling	20	20	20⅛	21

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light request for both shipment and home use, and prices have again yielded slightly, closing in favor of buyers, with fair offerings of stock reported. Family brands have been held with most confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25, inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$6 75, very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25, poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 65, poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 85 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 25	@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70	@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra State	6 40	@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 40	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 50	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90	@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30	@ 6 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70	@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00	@10 25

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls., at $6 30@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in light request at $4 15@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in very moderate demand at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 315 bbls.

FRUIT—There has been rather more activity in the general market, but values have shown weakness; sales, 6,500 boxes new Layer Raisins at $3 30@$3 35, chiefly at $3 30 ₩ box; 50 bales Princess Almonds on private terms; 120 bbls. Currants at 8c.@8¼c.; 50 cases Citrons at 46c.; and 500 cases Sardines at equal to 22¼c.@22⅜c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and lower, on a much freer offering of most kinds, and a very moderate inquiry, chiefly for shipment and on speculative account. The milling demand was very light. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,500 bushels, including Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 64; White Western, poor to prime, at $1 61@$1 73; Red and Amber Western (Winter,) at $1 60@$1 67, chiefly fair Amber at $1 64, for export; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 49@$1 50; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 46@$1 48, chiefly at $1 47@$1 48, afloat; White State, $1 65; Amber State at $1 64 ₩ bushel....Corn has been offered freely and quoted a trifle lower, leading to a livelier movement in prime old Mixed Western, afloat, mostly for home trade purposes, though in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 76¼c.@77¼c., chiefly at 77c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 76c.@76½c. nominally for do., in store; 75c.@77c. for new do.; 78c.@80½c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat, and 83c.@87c., nominally, for White Western and Southern....Rye has been in some demand and quoted at 90c.@92c. for Western, with, however, holders asking up to 95c. for prime samples. Small lots of State were sold at 95c. ₩ bushel....Barley has been firm and in fairly active demand, with sales reported of 42,500 bushels Western at $1 22¼ for Prime Canada West; $1 05 for choice four-rowed State; 75c.@85c. for two-rowed do., mainly at 80c. for good; and 82½c. for Western....Barley-malt has been purchased to the extent of 7,000 bushels Western at $1 12 ₩ bushel; market essentially unaltered....Oats have been moderately inquired for at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 53c.@53½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly 53c. here; 52c. for Straight do., in store; 49c.@52½c. for Black; 53c.@55½c. for Mixed and White State; 54c.@56c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ₩ bushel.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Nov. 13. Bushels.	Nov. 20. Bushels.	Nov. 27. Bushels.
Wheat	2,552,735	2,495,875	2,497,863
Corn	1,604,463	1,361,618	1,352,142
Rye	285,073	231,424	453,425
Oats	2,450,197	2,481,715	2,072,508
Malt	136,756	128,976	132,098
Peas	10,025	7,724	7,439
Barley	390,850	300,349	226,604

HEMP—Manila has been steady but inactive. Of Jute 200 bales were sold at 5⅛c., and of Jute Butts 300 bales at 3⅛c. ₩ lb., both currency prices.

HIDES—Have been in demand and quite firm; sales, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, to arrive, at 29c., 1,200 St. Nicholas at 24c.; 3,000 Mexican at 21c., gold, ₩ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Firm and in fair request.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans 145 bbls. new crop were sold at 55c.@56c. ₩ gallon. Market generally dull. We quote nominally: New crop Porto Rico at from 30c.@45c.; Cuba, 20c.@25c. for old, and 22c.@27c. for new, English Islands, 28c.@38c., and New-Orleans, 25c.@53c. for old, and 46c.@63c. for new, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light stock and wanted, with Strained quoted firm at $4 37½, in full lots; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained, common to good, at $4 37½@$4 50....[illegible]...Tar has been quiet at former figures; 25 bbls. Newbern at $3 50, and 25 bbls. Washington at $3 62½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very slow of sale and quoted decidedly weak in price, at 65½c.@66c. ₩ gallon; sales, 100 bbls. from dock at 65½c. ₩ gallon; arrivals liberal. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 65½c.@66c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 37½@$10 50 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass. Tar, $3 50@$3 75; Pitch, $4 75@$5 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted a trifle firmer, but has been without activity on the basis of 21¼c.@21⅝c. here, and 20¼c.@21c. at Philadelphia, early delivery. Sales of 2,500 bbls. here were rumored at 21⅛c. ₩ gallon....Refined Oil, in cases, has been in active at 26½c.@27½c. ₩ gallon....Crude, in bulk, has been in rather better demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12⅛c., and 1,000 bbls. in lots, at 12⅛c. ₩ gallon....Shipping Crude has been very quiet at about 16c.@16¼c....Naphtha continues quite nominal at 9½c.@11½c....The Creek quotations were $3 80@$3 85 on the Upper, and $3 95@$4 on the Lower Roads, on a light movement.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more inquiry for Mess Pork, in round and job lots, and prices have been quoted steady. Other kinds have been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., for early delivery, at $13 for Western Mess; $12@$13 50 for new City and Country Mess; $9 50@$10 for Prime to Extra Prime; $16 87@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a light demand noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $14 37½ for do., seller March; sales, 500 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been rather quiet, but about steady, at 9¼c.@11c. for Hams, 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₩ lb.; sales equal 800 pkgs....Bacon has been offered less freely at about previous quotations, with a less active trade reported; sales since our last, 1,950 boxes, including 150 boxes Short Clear, early delivery, at 8c.@8¼c.; 700 boxes Short Clear, January delivery, at 7¾c.; 150 boxes Long Clear, same delivery, at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 25 boxes Cumberland, same delivery, at 7¼c.; 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear and Cumberland, December and January, on private terms; 100 boxes Long Clear, February, at 7⅛c., and 250 boxes Clear Bellies, December, various deliveries within the month at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb....Lard has been in less urgent request for early delivery, yet prices have showed rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for City, and 9¼c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been again moderately active, at rather firmer rates; sales were reported of 5,153 tcs., including of Western Steam, 250 tcs., seller November, at 9⅛c.; 2,500 tcs. seller December, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c., the inside rate for contract stock, to arrive; 500 tcs., seller January, at 9⅛c.; 500 tcs. seller February, at 9¼c.; 250 tcs. seller March, at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs. seller April, at 10c.; also, for Western delivery, 200 tcs. prompt, and 500 tcs., first half of December, on private terms. And of City Refined, 300 tcs., December delivery, at 9⅞c. ₩ lb....Beef has been in moderate demand, and quoted steady, within the range of from $7@$10 50 for Mess, and $10@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in slack request at from $12@$20 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$21 50 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 for fancy City do. ₩ tierce; sales, 90 tcs....Beef Hams have been rather quiet since our last, at $22@$24 for new; sales, 125 bbls....Butter and Cheese in comparative light request within our previous range. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 22c.@35c., in firkins and half firkins; fair to fancy State pails, at 28c.@40c.; ordinary to extra Western at 14c.@23c. ₩ lb....Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 12c.@14⅛c.; good to extra State Farm Dairy, at 12c.@12¾c.; Western, common to prime, at 10¼c.@13¼c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a fair call for Clover, mostly for export, but with pretty free offerings, the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers; sales, since our last, 2,450 bags, in lots, at 12⅛c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12⅛c. for prime Indiana, and 11⅛c.@11⅝c. for small lots of Ohio, ₩ lb. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bags at $2 15, gold, ₩ bushel, 60 days' credit. Other kinds as before.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted less attention from buyers; and though holders have been seemingly firm in their views, buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, on the light dealings reported, which comprised only 31 hhds. about scant good Refining Porto Rico at 9¼c.; 40 bbls. fully good do. at 9⅛c.; 100 boxes Havana Clayed at 9⅛c., and 1,720 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@9c., mainly at 8c. ₩ lb. We quote fair refining grades Cuba at from 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; good do. at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅛c.@9⅝c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at from 9⅛c.@11c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 10c.; Manila, in bags, at 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less active demand, at 10⅛c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in fairly active demand at about former rates; sales 260,000 lbs. very common to very choice at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., mainly at 9⅜c. for prime samples. Of Stearine, 47,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for prompt and forward delivery.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and quoted firmer; sales 840 bbls., in lots, at 94c.@94½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been on a restricted scale since our last, both on berth and charter. Room has been offered less freely, and owners have been rather firmer in their views. The demand for accommodation, however, has been less urgent, and has been mainly for Grain, Provisions and Cotton. The chartering business was unusually tame, with some call for Grain, and very little inquiry for Petroleum vessels. For Liverpool, the reported engagements have been 740 bales Cotton in lots, mostly by steam, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 22,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6⅛d. for Corn, and 8¼d. for Wheat; 21,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8¼d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel; 390 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. by sail, and 35s. by steam; 200 hhds. Tallow at 25s. by sail, and 30s. by steam; 1,500 boxes Cheese and 200 pkgs. Butter, by steam, at 40s. ₩ ton. For London, by steam, 40 tons Clover-seed at 40s. ₩ ton; also, a British bark, 511 tons, general cargo, with privilege of Bristol, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain at 8⅛d. for Corn and 9d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel. For the Bristol Channel, a bark, about 450 tons, with a cargo of Grain, from Baltimore on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British bark, 327 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, in bags, (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d. ₩ quarter. For Antwerp, 150 bags Clover-seed, and 70 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₩ ton. For Havre, a bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, rumored at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Bremen, a German brig, 283 tons, with about 1,200 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Rotterdam, 12 cases Measurement-Goods at 40s. For the West Indies, an American brig, with general cargo, from Baltimore, on private terms. For Jamaica and back, a schooner, with general cargo, on private terms. For Halifax, a British brig, with about 1,300 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, at 30c. ₩ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle, on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards was small and dull; the best Cattle were consigned to ULREY & GOFF, and were held over for this day's market. Exclusive of those lots, Cattle ranged from common to fair, prices from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. On this forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards trade was very slow; some Texan Steers stood unsold; quality ranged from common to good, prices from 9c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weights from 7 cwt., scant, to 9¼ cwt.; 50 lbs. to 56 lbs. was allowed both yesterday and today to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were dull; quality from very poor to fair, prices from $18@$61 ₩ head. Veals from 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb., milk fed; grass Calves from $4@$7 ₩ head. Sheep slow, and sold in small lots from 5⅛c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Lambs dull, from 7c.@7⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales in Hogs effected on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for selves 44 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for self 45 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. O. T. C. EVANS sold for J. JOHNSON 37 Steers, Ohios, rough, with a fat top, from 9¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self and Co. 70 Steers, Kentuckys, from rough to good, from 10c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weights from 7¼ to 8½ cwt. T.C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MARX 120 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 9c.@11c. ₩ lb. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 80 Steers, Illinois, from common to nice, from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight, 8¼ cwt. NEALY & SEALY sold for selves 120 Steers, Missouris, from common to fair, from 9c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. GILLIES sold for self and Co., 79 Steers, Kentuckys, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self, 70 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 9¼c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. LOUIS D. WAIXEL sold for selves, 41 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle from 9c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 50 Steers, Illinois, rough Cattle, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., held on sale 101 Steers, Illinois.

T. MCCAFFERTY sold for self 35 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 9c.@10c. ₩ lb.; weight 7 cwt.; also 34 Steers, Illinois poor Cattle, from 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb. W. FINCH held on sale 150 Steers, Texans; also 122 Steers, Illinois.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 109 Sheep, weight 9,170 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 4 Steers, weight 4,340 lbs., at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 217 Sheep, weight 18,490 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 85 Sheep, weight 7,210 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 80 Lambs, weight 1,920 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 91 Lambs, weight 6,850 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb. Above firm sold for week ending Nov. 24, 1871, 7,580 Sheep and Lambs, for $33,463 61; average ₩ head, $5 07.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 25, 1871: 5,287 head of horned Cattle, 17,872 Hogs, 6,629 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 1,234 head of horned Cattle, 17,749 Hogs, 5,711 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Nov. 27, 1871: 1,870 head of horned Cattle, 27 Cows, Western stock; 22 head of horned Cattle, 33 Cows, 451 Veals, 402 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 27, 1871: 12,189 Sheep and Lambs, 265 Veals, 34 Cows, 181 head of horned Cattle. Weekly report of sales at CHAMBERLIN'S yards for week ending Nov. 27, 1871: 25 Cows sold from $45@$75 50 ₩ head; 300 grass Calves, from $4@$7 ₩ head; 100 Sheep, from 5c.@6⅛c. ₩ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 23; No. 2 Spring, $1 12¼; No. 3 do., $1 05½@$1 05; No. 2 do., seller December, $1 16; last half December, $1 19; seller January, $1 20. CORN quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c.; Rejected, 39⅛c.; seller December, 40⅛c.; January, 40⅛c.@41⅛c. RYE firm and in fair demand at 81c.@81½c. OATS in fair demand, but at lower prices; sales at 31c.@31⅛c.; seller December, 31⅛c.@31⅛c. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 56c.@57c.; No. 3 do., 49c.@47c. PORK steady at $12 25@$12 37½; seller January, $12 62½@$12 65; February, $12 75@$12 85; March, $12 95@$13 12½. BULK MEATS unchanged; Hams, in pickle, 8c.@8⅛c., according to age and weight; Green Hams, 6¼c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Long Clear Sides, 5⅛c. LARD quiet and unchanged at 8⅛c. WHISKY firm at 88c. Live HOGS dull at $4 70@$4 85 for common to good; $4 90@$4 95 for choice to extra. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 149,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 237,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull but steady; sales 2,500 bushels Extra White at $1 72½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50. CORN dull; sales two cars at 70c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Prime Up-lake Canada held at $1 05@$1 06; Bay Quinte, $1 06@$1 10. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Ship-stuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 14c., Corn and Rye 13c., Barley 10c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 75c., to New-York 65c., to Albany 55c. RECEIPTS by Lake—167,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 120,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 bushels Rye, 12,300 bushels Peas, 598,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—86,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Barley, 7,600 bushels Peas, 291,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—FLOUR dull, and a shade lower; Family, $6 80@$6 90. WHEAT steady at $1 42@$1 48. CORN in fair demand and firm at 45c.@46c. RYE in fair demand and firm at 78c.@80c. OATS steady at 38c.@40c. BARLEY in fair demand and firm at 75c.@85c. PORK firm and in light demand; Old, $12 50; New, $12 75; sales at the latter price, seller December. LARD—an advance asked, but none established; Steam, 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Kettle, 8⅞c. BULK MEATS—Full prices asked, but no demand; Shoulders, 5c. Sides, 6c.@6½c. BACON—Demand light, and holders firm; sales new Shoulders 7c.; new Clear Rib, 7¼c. Live HOGS excited and prices higher; sales at $4 40@$4 55; receipts of two days, 11,000 head. Green MEATS sold at 4¼c.@4⅜c. for Shoulders and Sides; 7¼c.@8¼c. for Hams. WHISKY in good demand at 90c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 41½; No. 1 Red, $1 39½. CORN a shade better; high mixed, 51¼c.; new, 50¼c.; low mixed, 50¼c.; new Yellow, 51½c.; Michigan, 50¼c.; new, White, 51c.; no grade, 49c. OATS a shade better; No. 1, 38½c.; No. 2, 37½c.@37c.; Michigan, 38c. CLOVER-SEED steady; sales at 8¼c. FREIGHTS firm; asking 7c.; offered, 6½c. to Buffalo; to Oswego, 13c.@14c. on Corn and Wheat, with charters. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—RECEIPTS—78,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—By Canal, none; by Rail—1,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Corn. FLOUR steady and very quiet. WHEAT quiet and neglected. CORN dull; car lots New at 60½c.@61c. OATS nominally 48c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels Canadian at 86c.@88c. SEEDS—Sales, 200 bags Timothy at $3 25. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 10c. HIGHWINES nominally 93c. HOGS—Receipts yesterday and today, 2,549 head; market dull and heavy; sales, 2,549 head at $4 50@$4 12½ for medium to good, and $4 25 for selected, closing a shade firmer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—WHEAT unchanged; improved milling demand; sales 400 bushels Amber State, afloat, at $1 58; 400 bushels White State at $1 76; 1,500 bushels No. 2 Amber State, in store, at $1 38. RYE dull and nominal. CORN more active; sales 600 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 80c.; 4,000 bushels do., afloat, at 78c. BARLEY unsettled; sales 325 bags Lake Shore at $1. OATS, fair inquiry; sales 5,400 bushels Black State at 58c., afloat; 1 car State, in bags, at 54c.; 1 car No. 2 at 50½c., in elevator.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1, $1 21; No. 2, $1 18¼. OATS in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 32c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. RYE—No. 1 in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at 63c. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 57¼c. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 11c.; to Oswego, 18c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Winter offered at $1 41 without buyers; No. 2, $1 38. CORN dull; New, 53c. OATS dull and nominal; sales at 40c. PETROLEUM—Refined active and steady; car lots, 20⅛c.@21c.; Crude dull; sales at $4 30@$4 35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE strong at 60c. RESIN firm at $3 for Strained, $5 50 for No. 1, $6 for Low Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for hard, $5 25 for Yellow Dip, $6 25 for Virgin. TAR steady at $3 25.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 White, $1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 42½. CORN heavy; New, 49c. OATS dull and lower; White, 38¼c. Dressed HOGS unchanged. CLOVER-SEED unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 19c.; net receipts, 11,671 bales; gross, 13,406 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,780 bales; to Havre, 3,386 bales; coastwise, 1,051 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 122,068 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—COTTON opened active, and closed quiet; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts 5,120 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,339 bales; coastwise, 1,576 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 62,221 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 2,879 bales; exports, to the Continent, 204 bales; coastwise, 2,135 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 29,645 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—CORN—Sales at 51c. OATS—Sales at 52c. PORK unchanged. LARD lower; Tierce, 9⅛c.@10c. BACON active and unsettled; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Sides, 8c.@8⅛c.

GALVESTON, Nov. 27.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 1,245 bales; exports, coastwise, 600 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 51,007 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 27.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 4,380 bales; exports coastwise, 600 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 39,930 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; receipts, 1,050 bales; sales, 800 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 27—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞@93⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91½; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bon s, 1862, 91⅝; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91¾; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, Nov. 27—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 27—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.@9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales; the sales of Saturday reached 25,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong. Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been reported at 9⅜d. PROVISIONS—Beef, 77s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for new prime. There is no extra Beef in the market. Bacon, 39s. ₩ cwt. for new Cumberland. There is no ribbed Bacon in the market. Lard, 49s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and speculation. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.@12d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 27.—PETROLEUM, 47⅛f. for fine, pale American.

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OFFICE OF SAMUEL BRANNAN, No. 620 MONTGOMERY-ST., SAN FRANCISCO, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL BRANNAN and JOHN M. COUGHLIN, under the name, style and firm of S. BRANNAN & CO., and which existed during mutual consent, is dissolved by the subscriber, such dissolution to take effect from this date. S. BRANNAN.

Dated SEPT. 22, 1871.

CAMANSVILLE, Nov. 27, 1871.

THE FIRM OF TALCOTT & SCALLON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned will continue the FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS on his own account, at the corner of 10th-av. and 160th-st., and is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, IN going from 48th-st. to church, corner of Madison-av. and 57th-st., a GOLD WATCH, KEY and CHAIN, with locket and breast-pin attached. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mrs. A. F. COBB, No. 15 West 46th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1871.

Amusements To-day.—4

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italian Opera—Mlle. Christine Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Mr. Booth's Lawyer—Mr. John E. Owens.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Faust—Miss Ada Gray.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Le Petit Duc Souffle. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Our American Cousin—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rosedale—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Hinsley Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Catarina and Bacchus—Miss Annie Leonidas.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

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The utmost care will be devoted to gathering public and news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. The department of the paper will be carefully full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
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New-York City.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,942 Broadway, between 52th and 53st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 12 o'clock this evening.

The Grand Jury.

The public are disposed to look to the Grand Jury now in session for some practical work toward bringing the Tammany thieves to justice; but without anticipating, the action of this jury, we recommend people to keep their expectations down to a very moderate point. Some eminent authorities have shocked vulgar prejudices by recommending the complete abolition of the Grand Jury as a part of the machinery of justice. Sir HENRY SUMNER MAINE once brought forward in India a distinct proposition to that effect; but the community of Calcutta expressed great indignation at this "infringement upon their liberties," and the plan came to nothing. The proceedings of Grand Juries in this City of late would go far to strengthen the theory that the institution answers no useful purpose. A vast amount of money has been stolen—that is not denied. But, so far, it appears that nobody stole it. Grand Juries meet and ask questions, and can only come to the conclusion that everybody is innocent. The mere existence of the fraudulent warrants—many of them forged—ought to be sufficient proof at least against the persons who signed these warrants. Of old, the accusatory juries, (*jurata delatoria,*) as the Grand Juries were called, presented offenses committed within their district or "hundred," and by that means the offenders were often brought to justice. Now the Grand Jury seems to be intended to screen guilty persons from punishment. It is quite clear that HALL and his friends reckon upon that result now. Judge BENEDICT'S Grand Jury seems likely to be discharged without presenting any bill. Then the *Herald* will say: "Is not this a sufficient exculpation of Mayor HALL? The Grand Jury can find no fault in him. They have [illegible] evidence before them, and yet [illegible] see that the Mayor has been to blame. Let the Mayor's accusers hide their diminished heads."

It is quite clear that Mayor HALL might have prevented these frauds. He could have absolutely withheld his signature from the warrants, and then they would not have been paid. Mr. TILDEN has told us that a mandamus could not have been obtained against him—he could not even have been *forced* to sign the warrants. But he did not wait for compulsion. He became a party to the embezzlement without a protest. Upon the theory that he is not punishable, any clerk or cashier might rob his employer and get off with a feather in his cap. A watchman might admit a burglar to his master's premises, and then say he received no share of the plunder, and so escape all unpleasant consequences, and find many "influential" papers cordially on his side.

District-Attorney GARVIN, in his examination before "IKEY" OLIVER'S Grand Jury, admitted that the Mayor might be indicted for misdemeanor. This is a portion of his statement:

"By Mr. JACKSON, to the District-Attorney:

Question.—What is the gravamen of the complaint against Mayor HALL?

District-Attorney GARVIN: A.—Neglecting to inquire into the correctness, justice, or legality of fraudulent claims hereinafter specified, and willfully and intentionally neglecting to brand all such claims as fraudulent, and to prosecute those who presented the same, and willfully and intentionally neglecting to refuse to countersign the warrants upon which all such fraudulent claims were paid.

Q.—Is this a statutory misdemeanor? A.—It is: 'Any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, who shall willfully violate or evade any provision of this act, or commit any fraud upon the City, or convert any public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.'"

The legal quibble may be raised that the Mayor did not "*knowingly*" conspire to defraud the public—but the question whether he did or not is well worth bringing to trial. Mr. TILDEN pledges his professional reputation to the statement that Mayor HALL "knew that it was a fraudulent violation of duty to pass the claims" of KEYSER, INGERSOLL, and the rest of them. In Mr. TILDEN'S speech, and in Mr. FOLEY'S letter to the Mayor of Aug. 19, the facts are fully set forth. Mr. FOLEY points out that all the claims paid for work in 1870 were passed by the *ad interim* Board of Supervisors, which consisted of HALL, CONNOLLY and TWEED. Says Mr. FOLEY: "Here, therefore, is the evidence conclusive that the responsibility does rest with you, and the Controller and Mr. TWEED, for all the payments made to INGERSOLL, GARVEY, MILLER, KEYSER, the SMITHS and others, during the year 1870, and that these claims amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $6,312,541 37."

But, it is said by the *Tribune*, you cannot prove that HALL took any part of this money. Certainly it is hard to get direct evidence as to the amount of profit he received, but the broad fact remains that he was a direct party to the fraud—nay, that without him the fraud could never have been committed. He can be at once proceeded against for breach of trust,—take the minor charge first, and perhaps that will lead to discoveries affecting the graver one. At any rate, the Grand Jury ought not to separate without thoroughly satisfying themselves that HALL is beyond their reach. If they find that, then we may as well say at once to cashiers, clerks, and other persons in positions of trust: "You may cheat your employers as much as you please, so long as you are not found with any of the stolen property in your possession."

Russia and Austria.

People in both hemispheres have come to consider a great European war as one of the probabilities of the immediate future. The existence of such a belief is perhaps the best argument that could be adduced in favor of the possibility of the event itself. Such an opinion may be partly due to the groundswell of excitement which followed the termination of the Franco-German struggle. On the other hand, the surprising revolution in the relative strength of European nations, which that war brought about, has been the means of exciting the ambition of some, and stimulating the fears of others. It has had the further effect of showing that the possession of a perfect military machine is a very indispensable requisite to national greatness in Europe, and, indeed, is the only sure guarantee of national existence. Before France threw down her rash challenge to Germany, the attitude of European Powers to each other was that of an armed peace—hardly less expensive than war. Since the capitulation of Paris, the mailed glove has not been drawn off; in fact, the tendency has been to make the national arms stronger and more impenetrable. All this is very deplorable, no doubt, and is exactly the reverse of what many good people expected. Seeing that it exists, however, it is hardly to be wondered at if little international difficulties in the Old World have been very uneasily watched of late. When nations vie with each other in perfecting their machinery of slaughter, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the desire of using these edged tools may be developed very much in proportion to the time and money spent in grinding them.

Keeping in view such considerations, a cable dispatch about the military preparations of Russia reads rather less absurdly than it otherwise might do. The connection between the appointment of Count ANDRASSY as head of the Imperial Council of Austria, and the formation by Russia of two vast fortified camps, may not strike the ordinary reader as being particularly obvious. The fact that ANDRASSY is a Hungarian, and fought in 1848 for the national autonomy of his country, may not greatly help to elucidate the mystery. When it is further remembered, however, that of the fifteen millions of population in the Kingdom of Hungary, there are only a little over five millions of the dominant Magyar race, the remainder being mostly of Slavonic origin, and, therefore, natural allies of Russia, it will be understood that while the policy of Austria is controlled by a Hungarian it must be hostile to the eastern policy of her northern neighbor. As a well-informed correspondent puts it—

"Of all Austrian provinces, not one has a greater interest in the spurning of an Anti-Russian policy than Hungary. The very existence of Hungary is based upon her antagonism to Russia. Should the Slaves on the Balkan peninsula ever attain the dominant position Russia avowedly endeavors to procure them, the Slaves in the neighboring Kingdom of Hungary are sure likewise to proceed from words to action, and will forcibly remonstrate against the rule of a Magyar minority. On no one point are the Magyars of all parties so entirely agreed as on the necessity of their interfering should Russia ever attempt to realise her Oriental designs. To prepare for this contingency, an alliance has been entered into between leading members of the Magyar and Polish nobility, whose object is to operate conjointly against Russia at a given moment. This connexion dates from the time after Sedan, when the Poles ceased to rely upon France; and were but too glad to avail themselves of Magyar overtures."

Of course, the cable dispatch and the opinion we have quoted represent merely the political speculation of the time. The fact that all this speculation is so restless and bold in character is perhaps more alarming than the immediate subject with which it deals. Had NAPOLEON III. not been sustained by the almost entire public opinion of France, in so far, at least, as it found articulate expression, his declaration of war against Germany would have been so much idle breath. It had become a fixed impression in France and Germany that they must fight each other some day, and it was as much a mutual relief as anything else, to find that the time of suspense was at an end. In the same way, it is becoming in Central and Eastern Europe a fixed idea that Russia is going to take an early opportunity of absorbing, by federation or otherwise, the kindred populations that lie upon her southern frontier. Probably civilization might gain from such a process, even were it to be pushed so far as to drive Mohammedan rule out of Europe. But certainly, the Austro-Hungarian Empire would go to pieces in the event of any such advance of Russia. Nor could Germany safely stand by and see such a consummation, unless she were permitted to make such sweeping annexation on the Baltic and the North Sea as would drive all Europe into arms. When Russia will show her hand is rather an open question. She may have made ANDRASSY'S elevation the occasion of beginning some extra preparations for future war, but it is exceedingly probable that these fortified camps are merely part of a huge plan which is as yet far from being perfect. Besides, Count ANDRASSY, strong as he is in Pesth, is not so strong in Vienna as Count BEUST was, and may any day yield to the same pressure which drove out his predecessor. The uneasy relations between Russia and Austria will continue all the same, however, and unforeseen circumstances may at any time lend them a new feature of danger to the peace of the world.

The New Era.

We have never believed that the great Reform, begun in our Municipal affairs, would be restricted to a mere change in the City Government. The truth has evidently at length taken hold of the minds of the people, that something beside the skill of a professional politician must be looked for in filling a public office. Fitness is beginning to be considered. Offices at last are seeking men, and not men offices. In our view, the great cause of civil service reform never received such an impulse as from this recent overthrow of the Ring. The indifferent and comfortable classes have risen. All parties have wished to out the government of this City in capable and honest hands. During this Winter, at least, the right men will be wanted for the right places. Of course the party wire-pullers, the professional politicians, will strain every nerve to fill important places with their own creatures. But the present aroused state of public feeling will permit no huckstering with City offices. We have little question that the best officials ever chosen will be presented to the next Legislature for our City Departments.

When Mayor HALL appears to appoint Mr. GREEN as Controller, it is not he that does it. It is the great body of Reformers of all parties, who demand it in tones which Mr. HALL cannot disregard. When he follows our suggestions, and places Mr. STEBBINS at the head of the Board of Parks, it is not he who appoints, but the general public, who feel that this is the most fitting appointment for such a position.

The nomination of Mr. CHURCH to the Board by Mr. STEBBINS, and his subsequent election, is one of those events which belongs to "the new era." The minutes of the Board represent him as taking the place of Mr. SWEENY. The contrast between the two officials is suggestive. One was a vulgar demagogue, a perfect adept in the trickery of politics, rolling in wealth wrung by fraud from the earnings of honest labor, the intellectual head of the Ring, but utterly incompetent for his position. His successor, on the other hand, has no political following, knows nothing of the tricks of the political trade, but is an artist of national distinction, has studied his branch of art with care, and combines the rare union of mechanical ability and practical skill with high esthetic capacity. He represents in the Board the artistic element of our society which ought to be represented there. Best of all, the office has sought him, and not he the office.

In at once reappointing the distinguished landscape artists, Messrs. VAUX & OLMSTED, the Park Commissioners show that they appreciate the demands of the time; for, beyond almost any officials in this City, these gentlemen have always conducted their public work without the smallest regard to political consequences.

In the reorganization of other Boards, we trust that the Legislature will bear in mind the requirements of this great reform. Let us have no more Boards as hospitals for broken-down politicians, or as sources of private speculation for men who only draw the salaries. Take the Board of Charities and Correction for instance. Who is there on that Board, except Gen. BROWN, who understands anything of the great subject of charity and pauperism with which they have to deal? It is a Board which ought to command the services of our most intelligent and responsible citizens, and which should embrace some of the experts of charity and the students of social science. Fancy "ALECK FRASER" and Mr. BRENNAN deciding a nice question in economical and charitable science!

Then, again, on the Board of Health, there are men who are mere tools of Tammany, and know no more of sanitary matters than they do of Hebrew. The whole Commission needs a thorough overhauling. The Police Commission, also, has within it some of the most contemptible party tricksters that ever disgraced a free community, men who once wore the garb of special sanctity to cover their political gambling. The Board of Emigration, as is well known, has become a nuisance, and we trust will soon be superseded by Congress. The former respectable Commissioners have been replaced by Tammany tools like HIS FRASER, and BARR, the Erie Railroad agent. The Board of Education has, indeed, some better men within it than are found in the other Boards, but there are also members of it who have not the slightest knowledge or experience in educational matters. Plenty of men could be found in this City of the highest character who have made the science of education their study for a life-time. These are the kind of candidates that should be presented for the next Board.

When we hear the rumor that the name which HALL is forced to present, as that of successor to TWEED, in the Board of Public Works, is CRAVEN, we can judge how powerfully the demands of the new reform are working, even on a political gambler like HALL. He is obliged to recognize character and fitness. Great numbers of the most important places will necessarily be filled, directly or indirectly, by the next Legislature. We trust that there will be means used by some independent body, like the "Committee of Seventy," to present the very best names, of whatever party, as nominees—men who are fit for the places, and experts in the field in which they will work. Should such men be chosen, then will civil service reform have begun, even in this City.

A Witness for the Grand Jury.

There has not been a Grand Jury impaneled in any county of the State, or of the United States, outside New-York, since our exposures of the Ring robberies, that would not long ago have found criminal indictments against TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL on the uncontradicted evidence published in the TIMES. That evidence was of a more positive character, and furnished more conclusive proof of the guilt of these parties, than is submitted to Grand Juries in nine cases out of ten where indictments are found by them. And yet, notwithstanding nine out of ten of our citizens and tax-payers are fully convinced that the larger portion of the millions of dollars that have been stolen from the City Treasury has gone into the pockets of the "Ring," no indictment has yet been found against any one of them, and we have the best reasons for repeating our belief that none will be. These reasons are the patent and undisputed fact that the entire machinery of criminal justice in this City, from the policeman or Sheriff who makes the arrest, down to the prison-keeper who guards the criminal after his conviction—including the prosecuting attorney who conducts the case for the people, the Commissioner who impanels the Grand and Petit Juries, and (in most cases) the Judge who tries the prisoner—is, and has been for years, under the control of the very men whom it is sought to bring to justice. They are all the creatures of the men whom they are now called upon to arraign for their crimes; they have been their political associates or dependents; they have sympathized with them from the beginning of their troubles, and we will venture to say that every one of them voted for their nominees for office three weeks ago today. Such being the facts, we shall be prepared to believe that there is a *bona fide* intention or desire on their part to bring these men to justice, whenever we see them convicted and sent to Sing Sing, and not before.

Nevertheless, we are disposed to do all that lies in our power to aid the new Grand Jury, now in session, in doing their duty, or in leaving them without excuse if they fail to do it. The last Grand Jury amused themselves (and disgusted the public) by enacting, as best they could, the farce written out for them by that distinguished dramatic author, OAKEY HALL, who was so pleased with the performance that he has caused it to be published, in instalments, in the New-York *Tribune*. The leading actor in the farce appears to have been one "IKE" OLIVER, a Tammany Republican, whose son has long held a sinecure office under the Ring, and who has himself enjoyed at sundry times the privilege of sucking at the Tammany teat. IKE'S idea of the duties of a Grand Juryman was that no indictment ought to be found against a thief unless somebody would swear that he actually saw him steal the money, and could prove that he had it in his breeches pocket. The well-established principle that circumstantial evidence is oftentimes stronger and more convincing than the positive testimony of eye witnesses, was entirely ignored by "IKE" OLIVER. With him seeing, alone, was believing. The *Tribune*, ever anxious to aid OAKEY HALL, took up the same cue, and paraded the interrogatories of "IKE" as conclusive evidence that HALL was an innocent man. It was an infamous outrage, in the eyes of the *Tribune*, that any man should be charged with stealing, unless the person making the charge was prepared to swear that he saw the theft committed with his own eyes. This principle being thus established, as sound *Tribune* doctrine, we may expect, of course, that every man connected with that high-toned sheet will scrupulously abide by it. It gives us great pleasure, therefore, to be able to point out to the new Grand Jury where they can obtain witnesses who have positive proof, derived from actual sight, that at least two of the four members of the Ring are thieves and robbers. In yesterday's *Tribune* we find under the heading "To Merchants and Shippers," in the editorial columns, the following remarkable statements:

"The revolution in the City Government was brought about by revelations of *the actual theft of about six million dollars*, and the waste of an additional thirty million dollars. Immense as these sums are they are only fractions of the amounts lost to New-York annually by the false Tammany policy, which is destroying our commerce and which yet remains to ruin us though Tammany be dead. That policy is no less already than the more infamous one of TWEED, WOODWARD, and CONNOLLY, who *appropriated millions on forged paper and false claims.*"

Here we have the direct charge that there has been an "actual theft" of six millions of dollars from the City Treasury, and that three men, whose names are given, "appropriated millions on forged paper and false claims." Now let the Grand Jury forthwith summon Mr. GREELEY before them, and call upon him to prove these astounding charges. Let him show, if he can, what evidence he has to prove TWEED, CONNOLLY and WOODWARD thieves, that would not be equally strong against his friend HALL. If he has any proof against either of these men, other than the facts and figures published weeks ago in the TIMES, he ought to be made to disclose it; if he has not, then, to quote the elegant language of the *Tribune*, he has been "chattering slander with as little sense of responsibility as a magpie."

Official Returns of the Election.

The official canvass shows that the Republican ticket received, at the last election, a majority of 18,895. This is a "gain" of 51,991 over last year—i. e., the Republican ticket this year received 26,671 votes more than last year, and the Democratic ticket 31,320 less. The whole of this Republican increase, and more, must be credited to New-York and Brooklyn, where the Republicans cast 25,597 more votes than last year. These votes were cast almost entirely by Republicans who neglected to vote last year, rather than by electors who last year voted the Democratic ticket. This is shown by the fact that the Democratic vote in the two cities referred to was only 6,470 less this year than last. The total vote in the State fell off 10,649, the Republican vote outside of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn showing a decrease of 4,016. These figures prove that the bulk of the work for the Republican State ticket was done in the City of New-York, and with the citizens of Brooklyn who mainly do business in New-York. We ought to add, however, that in Westchester County, the home of many thousands of New-Yorkers, a clean specimen of conversion is shown—a Democratic majority of 2,320 being changed to a Republican majority of 2,141, on a total vote increased only five per cent.

To nearly the same extent that Republican gains were made in the City of New-York and its neighborhood, Democratic losses were shown in the country. Of the total decrease in the Democratic vote, five-sixths, or 24,850, is found in the country. The two facts, therefore, which stand clearly out in these returns are, first, that with any cause that appeals to their consciences, the Republicans of the City can be brought to the polls; and second, that when such a cause is in issue, the Democrats of the country will not respond to mere partisan appeals. It is for the representatives of the Republican Party in the Legislature to say whether next year, when the campaign for the Presidency is pending, the party shall retain the intelligent and conscientious support in State matters which it has this year enlisted. With sensible and upright action on their part, the splendid gain of this year may be made permanent. They have only to deserve continued success in order to receive it.

The Children's Aid Society.

Yesterday the officers of the Children's Aid Society were compelled to report to their friends the shameful fact that its beneficent work had been hampered by the failure of the City to pay an appropriation of thirty-one thousand dollars due to it this year. The Treasury could be robbed, on Mayor HALL'S motion and by means of his signature, of six millions of dollars in a few hours; but a charity of unobjectionable character and acknowledged efficiency has, at the beginning of Winter, been deprived of the money due to it. The officers have no recourse but to call on our citizens to be prompt and generous with their contributions. By this means alone can the Society hope to answer, during the next two months, the heavy demands made upon it.

Certainly the work it is doing is worthy of the most hearty support. It is a right work. There is not a single drawback or qualification to its usefulness. If we give reluctantly to institutions which deal with grown persons, feeling that in this country vice of some sort lies at the root of obstinate poverty, we need have no such feeling in this case. The Society is just what its name implies. It is for "children's aid." It gathers the objects of its bounty from the surroundings of poverty, temptation, and degradation, seeks to teach them the beginning of a useful life, tries to give them the elements of some honest industry, and then, as far as possible, places them in good homes, with simple duties, healthy physical and moral surroundings, and a fair chance for an honorable career.

Surely there need be no thought in connection with this work of encouraging idleness—no suspicion of imposture such as haunts the free giver only too frequently in answering the appeals made on every side. This Society is working at the enormous task of dealing with poverty and crime where work tells for prevention instead of cure, and the old maxim was never so completely borne out that an ounce of one is as good as a pound of the other.

We might quote figures to show the extent of the Society's achievement in this work. It is enough to say that it has been substantially successful from the first, and that as its field widens every year, so also its ability to intelligently and thoroughly fill it also increases.

We advise our readers to visit some of the schools of the Society, of which the list is given in another column, or some of the lodging-houses. They will then understand what the nature and efficiency of the instrumentalities of the Society are, and they will understand better than we can tell them, how strong its claim is on their benevolence. We again earnestly appeal for contributions to this admirable charity—they may be sent to Mr. C. L. BRACE, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street.

MINOR TOPICS.

Controller GREEN made a timely motion at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Apportionment. It was to the effect that the Court-house Commissioners should be required to report what claims are outstanding, and how much will be required for the absolute completion of the building. We have pitched money enough down this abyss of Court-house extravagance and plunder, and the existing Commissioners will be much better employed between this and January next in figuring up their present and prospective liabilities, than in handling another half million of the people's money. After that, it is to be hoped that the new Legislature will give us Commissioners who may be honest enough to be trusted with the completion of the greatest monument of fraud on this Continent.

We are desired to contradict the report which has obtained currency as to the names of the persons appointed by Mr. GREELEY "to assist in the enactment of a Reform City charter." The persons are not WILLIAM M. TWEED, THOMAS C. FIELDS, THOMAS J. BARR, JOHN J. BRADLEY, PETER B. SWEENY and THOMAS COMAN. The men really appointed by Mr. GREELEY are DANIEL D. CONOVER, GEORGE T. COADSWORTH, Health Board, $1,500; JAMES MCLAREN, Inspector of Oils, $2,500; JOHN M. COPEA, Tobacco Court Clerk, $6,000 a year; JAMES L. HASTIE, painter to Health Board, $10,000 a year; JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, Secretary to HANK SMITH, $5,000 a year; JONAHAN WILSON, Charities and Correction; GEO. H. VAN CLEFT, City Surveyor, $6,000 a year; JOHN V. GREELEY; HENRY SMITH, Police Commissioner, member of the American Club and President of Bowling-green Savings Bank; BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Police Commissioner. To these have been added JOHN FITCH, STEPHEN A. KNAPP, BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, JOHN COCHRANE, and one or two others. Lest it should be supposed that some one is perpetrating a stupid joke in publishing the names of the above persons as Reformers, we state in serious earnestness that Mr. GREELEY'S Bump Committee on Saturday night appointed the persons named to "assist in the enactment of a Reform City charter."

The Harlem Tax-payers' Committee have succeeded in giving an accurate idea of the extent of the Ninth District Court-house swindle. A committee of practical builders and masons made a careful and unprejudiced valuation of the labor and materials employed in the work. This shows a total of $46,500 against $244,500, the latter being the sum actually expended on the building up to August last, less the cost of the ground. As the first fruits of a new mine of plunder, opened under the auspices of TWEED himself, with GENET and other worthies for partners, the sum of $198,000 of net stealings is not amiss. This little revelation will help the tax-payers of Harlem to appreciate how much they have gained by the overthrow of the Ring.

Mayor HALL appeared at the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, yesterday, in his usual character of an apologist for extravagance and an obstacle to Reform. In the face of Controller GREEN'S report that Messrs. MULLER and BLESCHKER, the appraisers of the City real estate, would be amply paid by fees of $3,000 each and an allowance of $6,500 for actual outlay, HALL moved that fees of $15,000 should be paid to each of the appraisers, who demanded remuneration for their services. So far as Mr. BLESCHKER is concerned, this resolution was carried, and if Messrs. MULLER and PALMER make a similar demand, it cannot, of course, be refused. In addition to his other claims upon the gratitude of the City, Mayor HALL has thus earned the new one of having made the public Treasury liable for $30,000 more than the people had any right to pay. There was no legal obligation, as Controller GREEN showed, to make such a payment, and if any change of shabbiness could lie against an empty Treasury, it would be sufficiently answered by the opinion of Controller GREEN, formed after due examination, that $15,000 fees were "grossly exorbitant." Mr. BLESCHKER'S counsel stated that his client's claim against the City was supposed by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN to be worth $60,000, and that Mr. TILDEN had paid $37,500 for an assignment of the claim. Mr. GREEN'S estimate, therefore, that $3,000 was the actual worth of Mr. BLESCHKER'S services, shows how very arbitrary is the value of the time of appraisers of real estate.

In another column will be found some forcible expressions of opinion on the part of victims of the mismanagement of the Fourth-avenue cars, and of the internal arrangements of the Grand Central depot. It is certainly not calculated to enhance the value of property in Westchester County, for the business public to discover that they can be conveyed to the slopes of the Jersey hills almost as soon as they can reach Harlem River by rail. Property-owners may, therefore, be excused a little warmth in talking of the cars and the depot, and the City which finds its natural line of advance obstructed by officialism and bungling, has also a vital interest in seeing the grievances of Westchester and up-town residents attended to.

From present indications, Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, does not relish the dose of "peanutism" commended to the Democracy by the St. Louis *Republican*. He is out with a card, published this morning, urging a Democratic National Convention to meet not later than the 22d of February, 1872, "in order that an organization shall be perfected and confidence restored by the time the approaching campaign is upon us." When the Convention has accomplished this important work, he advises that it "should adjourn to a day fixed for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency." Mr. VOORHEES is a candidate for the nomination from the Democracy. He is evidently ready to present his claims immediately, and he probably does not think his competitors are. If the party follow his advice, and authorize a Convention now, it will be one of the most remarkable confessions of weakness ever yet made by any organization of respectable pretensions in American politics.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

THE GRAND DUKE AT THE ACADEMY.

Last night will be long remembered by all who were present at the Academy. The appearance of the house was extremely magnificent. Mr. STRAKOSCH was resolved that there should be no mistake this time about "full dress," and an intimation that nothing less was expected, or, constructively, would be allowed, was therefore printed on the backs of all passes. The ladies of fashionable society turned out in splendid force, and the toilettes were such as fairly did honor to the Metropolis. We need scarcely state that the presence of the Grand Duke ALEXIS was the chief incentive for this exceptional display, or that that young nobleman, who, with his suite, occupied a large proscenium box, handsomely decorated with Russian and American flags, on the grand tier, was the source of admiring attention. This should be qualified by the remark that it was only time while Mlle. NILSSON was not on the stage; for, when she was the charming cantatrice fairly absorbed the admiration of the house.

Perhaps "Faust" has never been better sung in New-York than on this occasion. Whether the Grand Duke or the "full dress," or the feeling that historical parts was in a manner at stake, had much to do with the result, we need not pause to inquire. Doubtless each of these considerations had its effect. At any rate, when combined, the product was hardly to be surpassed. Mlle. NILSSON gained fresh laurels in Marguerite, singing with exquisite feeling, less and finish. M. CAPOUL improved on his previous impassioned interpretations of Faust, and M. JAMET was really admirable in Mephistopheles. In other respects the performance was satisfactory, and the management may congratulate themselves on a success of rare magnitude. The Grand Duke was received by the house with immense cordiality, and the Russian national hymn added to the musical entertainment of the evening. To-night the subscribers are to be remunerated for their much resented exclusion on Monday, by the fourth representation of "Mignon."

Metropol.

OPERA BOUFFE AT LINA EDWIN'S.

Mlle. ADAINE brought out at Lina Edwin's theatre, last evening, OFFENBACH'S opera, "Le Petit duc Souffle." The very diverting character of the story, the ear-taking qualities of the music, the capital singing and acting of Mlle. ADAINE, and the exhibition of fresh and picturesque scenery and costumes, produced an impression to which oft-repeated applause bore flattering testimony. The story of "Le Petit duc Souffle" is pronounced thus: In the first act, the Admiral Duke *Cornarine Corentin*, having forsaken his fleet, which he believes to have been sunken by the enemy, reaches Venice in disguise, with his equerry, Pandolet. Finding *Amorose*, a page, and his cousin Malcrombe, commanding Cotrone, his wife, he desires to enter his palace *incognito*, in order to test her fidelity. Unable to obtain access through the doors, the two seek to reach the windows, and succeed, just after learning, from the lips of the public crier, that the Council of Ten, aware of the defect of *Cornarine*, have summoned him and his faithful follower to death. In the second act, *Cornarine* and Pandolet are within the palace. They assume the garb of two of Malcrombe's spies, and watch the persecution of *Cotrone* by Malcrombe, who loves the lady, but with little encouragement. Before the curtain falls *Cornarine* and Pandolet are found; but as they are not recognized, they declare themselves bearers of news from the fleet, and ask to be at once conducted before the Council of Ten. When the curtain rises for the third act the Council of Ten is in session. *Cornarine* and Pandolet, still in disguise, are led into its presence. They convince the Council of *Cornarine's* death, by the great satisfaction of Malcrombe, who wishes to be chosen Doge. But *Cotrone* and *Amorose* overtaking *Cornarine* and *Pandolet* for Malcrombe's men, cause them to be discovered, and the two are led off to execution, while Malcrombe is appointed Doge. A few minutes after going forth however, tidings are received that *Cornarine's* flight was but a ruse, and that his fleet has been victorious. The Council at once rushes forth to prevent the execution of the sentence, and the scene closes on the picture of Malcrombe's confusion. The opening incidents of the last act are illustrative of a carnival in Venice. When the thread of the story is taken up, it is ascertained that as *Cornarine's* life has been saved, two Doges are now in power. So it is decided that a tourney shall rid the State of one of the potentates. *Cornarine* and Malcrombe meet, and *Cornarine* is defeated. Malcrombe mercifully spares his foe, and banishes him, his wife and the page to Spain. A merry finale embodies the sentence and ends the opera. More than this review of the plot we cannot find space for at present. The score is full of vivacious writing, but has few numbers of importance in point of effect, and none to be mentioned beside the composer's best-known tunes. We shall, however, recur to OFFENBACH'S share of the performances, and also to the very creditable recital of "Le Petit duc Souffle," by Miss. ADAINE and her company. The first representation was witnessed by an audience that filled the house, and whose laughter and demonstrations of delight forecast a long run for the novelty.

MR. SANTLEY AT STEINWAY HALL.

To-night Mr. DOLBY'S first concert for the present series is given at Steinway Hall. The programme is exceedingly rich and alluring, and no concert this season has been better worthy of attention. We printed on Sunday the list of pieces to be sung, and that emphatically confirms our present statement. Mr. SANTLEY is to sing some superb songs, and Miss. PATEY, Mr. CUMMINGS and Miss ROSTE WYNNE have selections worthy of their best powers. We hope the house at Steinway Hall to-night will be in every way commensurate with the admirable merits of Mr. SANTLEY and the excellent artists who sustain him.

Bowmanville.

"FAUST" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Last evening a rather meagre audience assembled at the Grand Opera-house to see what was announced as be an entirely new, pictorial, romantic and realistic drama, by Mr. T. C. DE LEON. This appears to be a distortion of the author, unless, indeed, a new, pictorial, romantic and realistic drama can be constructed without other characters, dialogue or plot. The commendable ambition of our native playwrights has doubtless achieved worse plays than this, but it has not been our fortune to see them. It is but simple justice to say that from beginning to end, "Faust" is an unligated trash of the dreariest and most common-place sort. To attempt to describe it would be labor thrown away. A number of people come upon the stage, declare themselves to be Frenchmen, Zouaves, Communists or Americans, as the case may be, utter performances of various degrees of insipidity, in consequence with various eccentric misrepresentations of the few French words thrown in to give local coloring, and go off without apparent purpose or aim. The rest is blue fire and calcium lights, and on an through three maddening acts and a prologue. So stimulated to dullness by the playwright, most of the actors last night did their best apparently to do their worst. With the exception of Miss ADA GRAY'S performance of *Thersa*, which was at times spirited and pleasing, none of the performers merit remark. But the scenery we may unqualifiedly praise. The setting of the tawdry piece is indeed wonderfully fine, and that may a little while redeem it from the contempt which otherwise it richly deserves. We speak strongly of this wretched performance because it is the encouragement of just such dramas which has hitherto left us without anything worthy to be called a national drama. It must be confessed, however, that the same cause has contributed to bring our native writers and stage carpenters to a high degree of excellence. Many of the tableaux in "Faust" are striking in the extreme, and the burning of what the actors prefer to call the *Teufelstein*, in the last act, is an effect of such startling beauty as has seldom been revealed on the Metropolitan boards. For these our readers may safely venture to endure the dreariness of "Faust" once. Perhaps, also, there may be found a certain sort of compensation in the very unique irredeemable badness.

THE MORMONS.

Brigham Young's Flight—His Case Called for Trial—Specious Excuses Offered—Counsel to be Asked for Amnesty—Polygamy to be Abandoned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

The silence which has so long shrouded the flight of BRIGHAM YOUNG is at last broken by his counsel, and we are assured that the Prophet is simply absent on a journey for the benefit of his health. The action against him for "lewd and lascivious cohabitation" was called in the Third District Court yesterday morning, when his counsel, Major HEMPSTEAD, asked for a continuance until the March Term, on the ground of the absence of his client, who had been advised by his physician to seek a warmer climate, on account of his delicate state of health. As an additional ground for delay, the fact of Mr. FITCH's absence was also urged, that gentleman being engaged in a lecturing tour in the Eastern States. Major HEMPSTEAD asserted that President YOUNG had no desire to evade the process of the Court, or to place himself beyond its jurisdiction, but he carefully refrained from any disclosures as to his present whereabouts and movements. That any credence is to be attached to these specious suggestions, neither Mormons nor Gentiles believe. The average invalid is not accustomed to depart for a more genial climate in the hour of midnight, attended by an armed escort, with the accompaniment of jingling spurs and "flashing sabres," and it may well be doubted whether a rapid journey night and day over Utah roads, with all the speed of which horseflesh is capable, is conducive to the comfort and recovery of a sick man.

This application for a continuance of his cause lends additional weight to the circumstance of BRIGHAM's flight, since a similar application was refused some weeks since, and this could not have been made with any hope of success. The proposition that a prisoner under indictment may voluntarily put himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and then, with four hundred miles intervening between himself and judicial process, may make such absence the foundation of a motion for a continuance, is too absurd. The Court declined to grant the application, and it is expected that an early day will be named for the trial. Of course, in the absence of the defendant his bail will be forfeited, but it is understood that the amount, five thousand dollars, has already been raised by subscription, chiefly in this city.

The criminal calendar, comprising all the indictments for polygamy, together with several indictments against leading Mormons for the crime of murder, was called yesterday morning, and, with hardly an exception, defendants' counsel in every case demanded a continuance until the March Term, 1872. These applications, ostensibly to allow time to prepare their defense, have in reality quite a different significance. Most of the indictments were found more than two months since, warrants were issued, the defendants were immediately arrested, and they have had all the intervening time to prepare for trial. It is not difficult to fathom the real purpose of this combined attempt at delay; since it has transpired that an organized effort will be put forth at the coming session of Congress to secure a general amnesty for past polygamous practices, on condition of renouncing the system in the future. Two prominent Federal officials in this city have been approached within the past fortnight to secure their influence in bringing the matter before Congress. The proposition, I need hardly add, was promptly declined, but the fact remains that such an effort is to be made, and that HOOPER's continued absence in Washington has an intimate connection with the new movement. It is pretty generally believed, also, that TOM FITCH's Eastern trip has not been undertaken with an eye single to the delivery of his prettily written lecture upon your lyceum platforms, but that he will be present at the opening of Congress to set the ball in motion.

The plan, so far as developed, contemplates the admission of Utah to the Union as a full-fledged State, upon sufficient guarantees that polygamy will be eliminated from her social system, the Government granting an unconditional pardon for all past offenses. Without hazarding any conjecture as to the propriety of such a course, one or two results that would inevitably follow may be safely predicated, with our present light upon the subject. First of all would follow the triumphant return of BRIGHAM YOUNG from exile, and his sure election to the Governorship of the new State. A seat in the United States Senate, the bauble for which TOM FITCH has bartered his birthright, would reward the devotion of his talents to the Mormon cause, while the struggle as to his associate would doubtless lie between JOHN TAYLOR and GEORGE D. CANNON, editor of the *Deseret News*. HOOPER would be retained in the House, where his long experience has given his services increased value. A Mormon judiciary would follow, as of course, and the condition of Gentile residents in Utah under such a régime I leave to your readers to conjecture.

The spread of the social evil in Utah, with the growth and development of our mining interests, is attracting considerable attention of late, and various and conflicting views are suggested in explanation of the fact that prostitution is on the increase. The Church organs contend that it is due solely to the advent of what they are pleased to term the "Gentile Ring," and the institution of the present State trials. Arguing from the fact that half a dozen years since prostitution was unknown in the Territory, and that it and the "Ring" have both appeared since, these journals insist that the one is the legitimate sequence of the other. It has formed the burden of a score of leaders in each of the Church organs, and the same absurd and illogical statements are taken up by the pulpit, and form the substance of Sunday-afternoon harangues, before the gaping thousands who assemble in the Tabernacle. That the Federal officers of Utah, a body of men who, in purity of private life and morals may safely challenge comparison with any in the land, are at all responsible for the increase of the social evil here, no thinking man will for a moment believe. Prostitution is one of those social phenomena which, in the presence of certain conditions, are developed with the same unerring certainty as the growth of the seed planted by the husbandman. Given the elements of a rapid increase of wealth resulting from the development of our mines, with the influx of a large and floating population of miners, unfettered by social restraints or domestic ties, and prostitution follows as surely as the rotation of the seasons or the succession of day and night. Prosperous mining communities supply the conditions for its growth as certainly as do mightier cities or large armies. This has been the history of every mining town upon the Pacific coast, and so it must continue to the end. Religion shrinks back from contact with the unclean thing, prohibition cannot avert it, and legislation is powerless before its sure approach.

That Utah has hitherto been remarkably free from the social evil I cheerfully concede. For the causes of this comparative purity of morals we have not far to go. In a state of society where every man has been at liberty to enjoy the unfettered gratification of his lust under priestly sanction, or, as expressed by THOMAS HAWKINS, "doing religious duties," prostitutes have found little encouragement to ply their infamous traffic. Add to this the fact that, under the sanction of the Church, every offender against female chastity was visited with death, and the explanation is complete. Whatever else may be said against the Latter Day Saints, it must be conceded that, aside from their polygamous practices, the standard of female virtue has been higher here than among any civilized people of the century.

The fact that the sessions of the present term of Judge MCKEAN's Court have hitherto been held over a livery-stable has afforded food for not a little cheap merriment among certain journalists from abroad, and frequent attempts have been made to cast ridicule upon the Court because of the trial of Mormon offenders over that "stone stable." The truth of the matter is that the Chief-Justice has been compelled to hold his Court in whatever quarters could be extemporized for that purpose, because of the refusal of the Mormon authorities to allow the Court to sit in the building erected for that purpose. An excellent Court-house was built here a number of years since, and so long as the Federal Judges wore the ermine in the interests of the Mormon Church they were allowed to sit in the Court-house. With the advent, however, of a judiciary who had attempted the enforcement of the laws the doors of the court-house were closed against them and they have been compelled to look elsewhere. New and more comfortable quarters have now been obtained in one of the business blocks of the city, where Judge MCKEAN opened his Court today for the first time. The Mormon sense of propriety will be no longer shocked by the arraignment of the leaders of the Church for high crimes and misdemeanors over a livery stable, and the convicted criminal may hereafter make his exit from public life to the Territorial Penitentiary with more comfortable surroundings. Meanwhile that "stone stable" is likely to pass into history as the scene of the death-blow to Mormon theocracy.

A mistaken impression seems to pervade many well-informed journals that the present State trials in this city have been instituted solely for the punishment of polygamy, and that the abolition of plural marriages is the sole objective point at which the judiciary are aiming. Nothing could be further from the truth, and I desire to set your readers right upon the real issue. Since the advent of the Saints into this Territory in 1847, murders of an aggravated nature have been of constant occurrence. These murders, from the best sources of information to which I have access, and which are now in the hands of the proper officials here, aggregate nearly, if not quite, two hundred. Suspicion, whether right or wrong, has long pointed to leading Mormons as being implicated in the commission of these murders. Many indictments of prominent leaders in the Church have already been found, and the Grand Jury is now in session engaged upon others. Every consideration of law and of justice requires that the persons charged with these crimes should be brought to speedy trial and convicted or acquitted, as the evidence may warrant. This is what the judiciary of Utah have attempted, and what they propose to carry through. That the institution of polygamy was first attacked was simply because it was deemed advisable to begin with lesser and ascend to greater crimes. That this has not been done sooner is due to the fact that until two years since no man's life would have been worth a moment's purchase who would dare to set the machinery of justice in motion. That it is being done now results from the presence of upright and impartial federal officials, whose sole purpose is the enforcement of law in this hitherto lawless Territory.

J. L. H.

Insurance Affairs and Mr. Miller.

WESTERN-AVENUE, ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1871.

Mr. Samuel Grierson, Editor and Proprietor Underwriters' Weekly Circular, No. 13 Wall-street, New-York City:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d inst. just received. You ask me whether an article condemning Mr. GEORGE W. MILLER's administration of the Insurance Department, which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 21st inst., was instigated by me, and say: "The article is apparently written in your interest, and a very general opinion prevails that you inspired the article."

In reply, I have only to say that I do not desire and am not a candidate for the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and that I knew nothing of the article in question until I saw it in the TIMES. The reporter of that paper called upon me when I was last in the City, (in the course of his "interviewing" the Companies, I suppose,) but I happened to be absent, and did not meet him. During the past twelve years I have neither written or dictated any article or paper on insurance subjects without signing my own name to the same; and I had supposed that the insurance men of New-York knew me well enough by this time to know that, while not obtruding my own opinions, I am not given to shirking the responsibility of them, or putting others forward to represent them.

But while I deny any responsibility for the article in question, it is, perhaps, due to the great body of insurance men and to the general public, who are the parties most interested in this matter, for me to say that I certainly do not approve or sanction certain acts in Mr. MILLER's administration of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York.

I fully recognize the duty of the Press zealously to defend the public interests, and to hold its servants who administer official trusts to strict account. The recent course of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in reference to the Municipal government of the City of New-York, meets with my warmest commendation, and it should be especially sustained by every honest corporation in that City, as well as by every American citizen who loves Republican institutions. Indeed, I know of no such instance since GUTTENBERG first taught the use of type, where a single newspaper has waged such an effective warfare against such gigantic wrongs, and the whole Press, general and special, as well as public officials, should learn therefrom that the public conscience is not dead, and that the great body of the people are honest at least, and will unite, when necessary, for the overthrow of dishonesty and mal-administration in public affairs.

You are at liberty to publish this letter with your own, and I retain the same privilege.

I am your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARNES.

Geographical Society.

The meeting of the Geographical Society this evening will be one of unusual interest. It will be devoted to the subject of VERRAZZANO's Map of 1529. VERRAZZANO is supposed to have preceded HUDSON in the discovery of the bay and harbor of New-York, and to have been the first navigator who explored the coast of what is now the United States, landing in several places between North Carolina and New-Brunswick, a full account of which voyage is contained in a letter written by him to FRANCIS I., which is now in a public library in Florence; but the genuineness of this letter has been questioned, as well as the fact of such a voyage. A map or planisphere of the world, made by VERRAZZANO's brother five years after this alleged voyage—that is, in 1529—was discovered a few years ago in the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, containing the North American coast, and indicating the discoveries of VERRAZZANO. Though the Propaganda refused an official application of both the Spanish and American Governments for a copy of this map, they subsequently yielded to the request of the American Geographical Society, and have transmitted to the Society a large photographic copy of it, in several parts admirably executed. A paper upon the map will be read by J. CARSON BREVOORT, Esq., who has subjected it to a close and critical examination, and remarks upon it will be made by several members of the Society. It is, we understand, relied upon as establishing that the disputed voyage was actually made, and that VERRAZZANO is entitled to priority as a discoverer before HUDSON.

Southern Temperance Convention.

There was a convention of the advocates of total abstinence in the Southern States in Chattanooga, Tenn., last week, which was largely attended by delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, representing the Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, the Friends of Temperance and the Good Templars. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Rev. J. A. JEFFERSON, of Virginia, as President; Dr. T. M. ANGEL, of New-Orleans, and J. J. HICKMAN, of Kentucky, as Vice-Presidents, and W. RUFFIN, of Searcy, Ga., as Secretary. The next annual session of the Supreme Council will be held July 4, 1872, on Lookout Mountain.

THE DUBLIN OF TODAY.

Those who take their notions of the Irish metropolis from Mr. CHARLES LEVER's novels would be sadly deceived if they thought to find in the Dublin of today the Dublin of *Harry Lorrequer* or *Charles O'Malley*. A more prosaic and less jovial city than the Irish metropolis of the year of grace 1871 could scarcely be found. Not a vestige of a Frank Webber is now to be traced in "Old Trinity." Somehow all the wit which in the latter end of the last century characterized the upper middle class of Irish society seems to have disappeared, and what of that quality remains is centred in cabmen and others of their class. The Irish society of today is, speaking generally, dull; the best of it, intellectually considered, is still to be found among the members of the Bar. The lawyers, in fact, now lead society in the Irish metropolis, and the fine houses in Merrion, Mountjoy, and Rutland squares, which were formerly the homes of the Irish noblesse, are tenanted by lawyers or doctors. There is an amazing amount of law business transacted in Ireland, and a judicial staff infinitely larger in proportion to the work to be done than that which exists in England is provided. The judicial salaries are very handsome. The Chief-Justice receives $25,000 a year, equal to $75,000 in New-York City, and each of the Puisne Judges $17,500. There are, in fact, few pleasanter positions than that of an Irish Judge. Most of these functionaries are men of a convivial turn, and endowed with highly agreeable social qualities. They contribute in no slight degree to the society of Dublin during its season.

The Lord Lieutenant has two residences, Dublin Castle, in the heart of the city, and the Vice Regal Lodge, four miles from the Castle in Phœnix Park. The Vice Regal Lodge is a very unpretending looking building externally, but comfortable and roomy and commodious within, although in these respects very inferior to the private homes of most of the Viceroys who occupy it—notably to that of Earl SPENCER, the present Lord Lieutenant, whose ancestral seat, Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, is far more magnificent than his official abode. The Phœnix Park itself is perfectly charming. Immense in extent, its scenery is more varied and delightful than that of any public pleasure-ground in the world. Fifteen acres of the finest turf in existence are set apart for cavalry manœuvres, and are, when not thus occupied, available to all equestrians. There is no place more delightful for a good gallop. The forests of the park present a totally different scene—wild furze, brakes and picturesque broken ground, splendid avenues and romantic hills and dale. But from nearly every point comes in the glorious view of the two Wicklow mountains, with their curious sugar-loaf shaped summits.

Dublin has increased of late years. Many persons who formerly resided in the country have migrated to the metropolis and its ever extending suburbs. The population is now about 300,000. At the end of the last century Dublin was, in point of population, about the fifth city of the world! The rents are very low compared with New-York and London, and indeed the Irish metropolis is in almost all respects one of the cheapest places in the world. A magnificent house may be rented for $1,500 a year, far surpassing one which would cost $6,000 a year on Fifth-avenue. None of the nobility retain their houses in the city. Leinster House, which was, when it was built, about 1750, the finest private town residence in the United Kingdom, is now the office of the Royal Dublin Society. The former dining-room is the board-room, and the President's chair is that which was formerly occupied by the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The grand drawing-room is the library of the Society. It is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. to the decent persons and more attentive attendants, and a more commodious place for reading is not to be found in the world. There is also a magnificent library in Trinity College, to which access may be obtained by any men who can give perfectly satisfactory references. The Provost is rightly enough very strict on this point.

The theatres in Dublin are miserable—inexplicably so, indeed. No one seems to be able to explain why they are so little patronized. Once or twice a year comes an opera company, and for this there is a perfect rage—the theatre is crammed, and the populace insist on taking the horses from the prima donna's carriage and drawing her in triumph to her hotel. They would have done this with TITIENS, three weeks ago, had she not discreetly avoided this boisterous ovation by slipping away through a back door. As to other amusements, there are none, except JUDES', a music hall after the model of EVANS' in London. The hotels are bad, dingy and untidy, notwithstanding that they get enormous custom. But Irish tradesmen, and notably hotel-keepers, are usually too fine to attend to their business, and are out with the Kildare hounds when they ought to be marketing or looking after their waiters. The lodgings are generally worse than the hotels—so dirty that you instinctively wipe everything before using it.

Although the Irish nobility and gentry live far more in Ireland than formerly, they desert Dublin, and no nobleman has now a regular abode there. The big houses formerly occupied by the *noblesse* are now warehouses or offices. Powers-court House, a splendid structure, is a mercantile establishment; Chulemont House, a Government office; Mornington House, the residence of the great Duke of WELLINGTON's father, the office of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The fashionable district in Dublin is not as in New-York and London, that which abuts on the park, but that which lies near the Kingstown Railway-station, which carries you down in a very brief time to sea and the lovely coast of Wicklow. All the property in this direction belongs to the young Earl of Pembroke, son of the late Lord HERBERT, better known as Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT. It now brings him $350,000 a year, and is annually increasing in value. Merrion-square, the Fifth-avenue of Dublin, also belongs to him.

Dublin abounds in churches. The most notable of these are St. Patrick's Cathedral, recently splendidly restored by the munificence of the great brewer, Sir B. GUINNESS, and Christ Church, which is now in course of restoration by Mr. ROE, a wealthy distiller. Few cities in Queen VICTORIA's Dominions are on the whole better ordered and in better condition than the Irish metropolis. The Police are, without exception, the most magnificent body of men extant, and do their duty thoroughly, often under the greatest difficulties, and when exposed to the most trying provocations. In a sanitary point of view Dublin is infinitely superior to London. The sanitary arrangements are, by a special act of Parliament, under the control of the municipality, who have immense and arbitrary powers, and delegate their executive functions to the Police. The consequence is a rigorous enforcement of sanitary regulations, and in practical proof of this statement we may mention that when accompanying detective policemen through nearly every low haunt in Dublin we scarcely ever happened on an offensive smell.

During the Winter, from January to April, there is a good deal of social gaiety, to which the enormous garrison greatly contributes. At that season the Viceroy always resides at "the Castle," and receptions and dances are very frequent there. These festivities culminate in the ball in St. Patrick's Hall on St. Patrick's Day, to which any one may go who has attended His Excellency's levee or their Excellencies' drawing-room. The St. Patrick's ball is rendered exceptionally brilliant by everyone being bound to appear in uniform or court dress, and not even in London are so many splendid uniforms often seen together as at Dublin. During the last year the Irish capital has been singularly prosperous, and even the tradesmen have admitted that "we can't complain." We hope it may continue.

A Successful Rebellion on the Fourth-Avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are aware that it is the custom to stop the down-town cars at Thirty-second-street and oblige the occupants, be they few or many, to wait for the next one, and then to be huddled into the latter, in good weather and bad, to find seats or straps—mostly straps—as best they may. Well, yesterday evening a Madison-avenue car with twenty passengers in it, among them a very wealthy and influential railway manager, was kept waiting at the point spoken of a long time, quite long enough for the passengers to agree that they would not change cars, but insist upon being carried down in the one which they so comfortably filled, and when a ferry car came along with about nine persons in it already, and the door of our car was opened with a jerk, and the voice of the Hibernian starter or snarler, or whatever else his official title may be, ordered, "Change cars," a very unanimous and decided cry went forth that we would do no such thing, and we didn't! One resolute gentleman closed the door with an emphasis, and kept it shut, and in a few moments we were allowed to proceed! Now I do not believe that Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT is a party to the impositions practiced at Thirty-second-street, but that the annoyances to which all are subjected in being rudely transferred from car to car over the always wet and filthy space in front of the stables, are chargeable to unfaithful subordinates, and a little manly firmness on the part of heads of families, added to the vigorous blows of the Press, will compel these insolent fellows to respect our rights.

MADISON.

THE GRAND DUKE.

His Movements Yesterday—He then Has His Photograph Taken—Grand Reception at the Navy-Yard.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, accompanied by Mr. CATACAZY, Counsellor of State MACHIN, and Mr. ALBERT BIERSTADT, entered a carriage at the Clarendon Hotel and were driven to BRADY's photograph gallery, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. The Duke's arrival soon became known to the passers by, and in a very few minutes after he had entered the establishment a large crowd had collected on the sidewalk and around the carriages. The Duke and party were conducted to the visitors' book, in which they inscribed their names, and they were then escorted to the operating room, where the Duke's photograph was taken in four styles, from imperial to life size. The sitting occupied about half an hour. The Duke then made the round of the gallery, admiring the portraits of Mme. CATACAZY, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, and his own august parents, the Emperor and Empress of Russia. Descending, the distinguished party found some difficulty in making their way through the large crowd congregated on the sidewalk, but aided by two policemen they entered their carriage and returned to the Clarendon. The Duke then changed his civilian's dress for the uniform of an officer of the Russian Navy, and at noon, accompanied by his staff, drove down to Thirty-third-street, and embarked on the *Tallapoosa*, for the Navy-yard, where they arrived about 1½ o'clock. They were received by Admirals SMITH, GODON and ROWAN, several members of the Reception Committee, nearly all the naval officers in port, several gentlemen of high military rank, and a large number of civilians. The First Artillery Band, from Fort Hamilton, was stationed in the porch, the Navy-yard Band being inside. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the music struck up as the Ducal party approached. Admiral SMITH conducted the Duke to the reception room, where he was introduced to the ladies and gentlemen present. The Duke then offered his arm to Miss EMILY SMITH, his host's daughter, and an advance was made to the banqueting room, where a superb collation was spread. After this had been partaken of, the band was called into requisition, and the Duke and Miss SMITH were partners in the Lancers. The dance concluded, the Duke made a tour of inspection of the Yard, evincing great interest in the workshops, the ways for dragging ships out of the water and launching them, and other mechanical contrivances. The distinguished party returned to the City about 3½ o'clock.

Today at 1 P. M. the Grand Duke will review the Fire Department at Tompkins-square. He will be accompanied by his suite, the Reception Committee, and the Fire Commissioners. In reviewing he will pass between the firemen and spectators. The south side of the square will be devoted exclusively to the use of carriages. The Prince himself will give the alarm at one of the stations.

In the evening the grand naval ball will take place at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

On Wednesday morning the breakfast at Jerome Park will take place, and in the evening the grand ball at the Academy of Music. On Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day,) the Grand Duke will dine with the Reception Committee at the Clarendon, and on the following day the West Point excursion will be made on the *Mary Powell*. On Saturday the presentation of the Farragut picture at the Academy of Design will take place, and in the evening the ball on board the *Svetlana*, given by Admiral POSSIET.

Programme of the Grand Duke's Visit to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Grand Duke, held a meeting, this morning, to complete the arrangements. The Grand Duke will leave New-York on a special train, on Sunday evening next, arriving at the Continental Hotel about 11 o'clock. Monday will be spent in a drive through the principal streets, after which a collation will be served at the Park, and a military review be held. The party will then visit the Navy-yard, and take a trip to League Island, for the purpose of inspecting the monitors. The Grand Duke will spend but twenty-four hours in this city; consequently, the grand ball is fixed for Monday night. A letter has been sent to the Russian Admiral requesting him to permit such officers of the Russian fleet as can be spared to accompany the special train on Sunday night, and become the guests of the city during the brief visit of the Grand Duke.

OBITUARY.

Prince Gaetan-Maria-Frederick, Count of Girgenti.

A telegram from Zurich, Switzerland, announces the death of the Count of GIRGENTI. The Prince was the fifth child of FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies, by his second wife, MARIA-THERESA-ISABELLA, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke CHARLES. He was born Jan. 12, 1846. He was married at Madrid, May 14, 1868, to the Princess MARIA-ISABELLA-FRANCES-OF-ASSISE-CHRISTINA-DE-PAULA-DOMINICA, Infanta of Spain, daughter of Ex-Queen ISABELLA, and assumed the title Infant of Spain. He was decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece, and held the honorary rank of Major in the Sixth Regiment of Austrian Lancers. The Italian and Spanish BOURBON families were united in this marriage, but as both are now in exile, in consequence of revolutions in their respective countries, the death of Prince GAETAN will not be likely to convulse the political world.

KENTUCKY'S NEGRO LAWYERS.

Something About the Two Colored Men Who Have Been Admitted to the Louisville Bar.

From the Louisville "Courier-Journal," Nov. 25.

Yesterday, the innovation upon the old-time customs and prejudices of the Kentucky Bar, which was begun on Monday, in the examination of N. B. HARPER and GEO. A. GRIFFITHS, both colored, as to their fitness for the practice of law in the State Courts, was consummated by their being licensed and fully admitted to the Bar of this State. They had passed a very creditable examination, and were complimented by the judges on the manner in which they acquitted themselves, and it is predicted by their friends that they will reflect credit upon their race by the ability with which they will fulfill the duties of the profession. They have inaugurated a new dispensation, the dignity of which it is incumbent upon them to uphold, and we do not think that they will receive anything but the kindest treatment from the white members of their profession.

GEO. A. GRIFFITHS is from Daviess county, where he held the appointment of store-keeper in the revenue department, but has been on duty in Louisville for several months past. He is said to possess considerable property in Daviess, has shown some ability on the stump and is regarded as a very intelligent man. He will return to Owensboro to commence the practice of his profession, and, being well and favorably known to the citizens of that vicinity, will start on his new career under such fair auspices that the chances are all in favor of his success.

N. B. HARPER is from Detroit, Mich. It is said that in his youth he showed a fondness for books, and acquired knowledge by dint of perseverance and industry, surmounting obstacles which would have daunted many of the indolent youths of the present day. He particularly affected music, and devoted himself to its study till he became a good musician and a successful teacher. Messrs. TRIPP & LINTON have now in hand for publication an anthem composed by him. He commenced the study of law in Detroit in 1869, under the instruction of GEO. H. PENNIMAN, Esq., giving up the work in which he was then successfully engaged, viz., the organization of choirs and musical associations. He came to this city last year, and has organized several musical classes and choirs here. He did not, however, relinquish the study of the law, but pursued it with the vigor and success that marked his efforts in other directions, and the result of his labor and perseverance was witnessed yesterday in his admission to the Bar. Friends of both colors sympathised with his earnest and praiseworthy ambition, and rendered him kindly assistance. The successful attainment of his object by the honorable means he used to secure it, *i. e.*, laboring to merit the position to which he aspired, not only is highly creditable to himself, but should serve as an example to the young men of his race, who may learn from him that reward follows labor, and respect is accorded to merit everywhere.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Accident on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The following verdict was rendered yesterday by the Coroner's Jury in the cases of the men who met their death by the breaking of the derrick on the Brooklyn Bridge tower Oct. 23:

"That the said JOHN FRENCH, HENRY DORSETT, and JAMES MCGONIGLE came to their death by the falling of a derrick on the tower of the Brooklyn Bridge, caused by the breaking of an eye that was imperfectly welded. We believe that the accident was unforeseen, but we also believe that had the particular eye been subjected to a test before putting up, the accident would have been avoided, and we recommend that hereafter all eyes and rigging generally used on said bridge be thoroughly tested before being put to use."

The Condition of the Union Ferry Company.

The following is a schedule of the condition of the Union Ferry Company as filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday:

ASSETS.

Boats	$724,348 10	
Ferry-houses	221,600 00	
Racks, floats and bridges	41,600 00	
Piers and real estate	349,000 00	
Machinery, tools and stock in shops	15,600 00	
Lumber, paints, &c	3,000 00	
Horses and carts	2,000 00	
Pile-drivers	2,500 00	
Office furniture	3,000 00	
Wood and coal	39,616 25	
Tax certificates	34,317 07	
Cash in bank	340 23	
Petty cash	1,000 00	$1,470,[illegible] 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00	
Loans	[illegible]	
Dividends due to stockholders	[illegible]	
Tickets not redeemed	[illegible]	
Claims in suit	111,[illegible] 00	
City of New-York, rent	2,161 25	
Taxes, City of Brooklyn	[illegible]	$1,[illegible] 14
Surplus		$[illegible]

The above return was made on the day of the annual election—Nov. 21.

The Common Council of Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, the annual report of the Corporation Counsel was presented. Also a resolution was adopted offering $250 for the arrest of the thieves, and $500 for the recovery of the poll-lists of the First District, Sixth Ward. JOHN L. MURPHY sent in his resignation as a Supervisor of the Fourteenth Ward, and JOHN CARROLL, the Supervisor elect, was appointed in his place.

Mr. MURPHY was seized with paralysis on Saturday, and is said to be incapacitated for any kind of business.

Suit Against Insurance Companies for the Value of an Elevator.

The following case came up before Judge GILBERT, yesterday, in the Supreme Court Kings County:

The New-York Floating Elevator Company *vs.* The Astor, the Fireman's Fund, the Hope, of Providence, the Albany City, the Hope, the Mechanics' and Traders', the Lenox, the Commonwealth, the Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, the Relief, the Norwich, the New-Amsterdam, the Columbia, of New-York, and the Sterling, of New-York, Fire Insurance Companies. On the 22d of March, 1869, the floating elevator "Liverpool," belonging to the plaintiff, was burned in New-York harbor. This elevator was insured in the defendants' companies for various amounts, and instead of paying the amount of insurance the companies elected to rebuild it.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendants employed a man to reconstruct the elevator who was not familiar with such work; that he rebuilt it in such a way that it was of no use to them, and that after making various trials of it as reconstructed, they were compelled to take it to pieces and rebuild it themselves.

This action is brought to recover $12,[illegible] 60, the cost to the plaintiff for rebuilding, and $34,050 for the loss of the elevator for 227 days at $150 a day. The whole amount sued for is $46,[illegible] 60.

The defendants claim that they have done everything which by the contract they were called upon to do.

Case still on.

The Common Council and the Union Ferry Company.

At the meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, the matter of the quarrel between the city and the Union Ferry Company came up for discussion, and the following resolution, proposed by Alderman RICHARDSON, was adopted:

Resolved, That we propose to the Union Ferry Company to lease to the said Company the use of the property of the City of Brooklyn at and near the foot of Fulton-street, now occupied by their new ferry-house, on the following terms: For the period of their present lease with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, one person to be appointed by said Commissioners, one to represent the City of Brooklyn and one to represent the Union Ferry Company, who shall jointly appraise and estimate the value of the property. In case of disagreement, said appraisers to mutually agree on another person to act as umpire, the decision of whom, with that of one of said appraisers, to be conclusive as to the value thereof. The annual rent of the property shall be eight per cent. on the valuation thereof, payable semi-annually. Said rental lease to be on the further express conditions that there shall be no increase in the ferry rates for foot passengers during the continuance of the present lease.

It is understood that this proposition will be acceptable to the Union Ferry Company, and that the controversy with respect to the encroachment by the Company on the land of the city be amicably adjusted. The public, who are most interested, will, however, derive no benefit from this settlement.

The Citizens' Reform Committee.

A meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last evening at No. 186 Montague-street, Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF in the chair. The Treasurer reported the following subscriptions: Demas Barnes, $100; F. A. Shroeder, $100; John Halsey, $50; Barlow Stevens, $100; John F. Henry, $100; S. L. Husted, $250; A. B. Baylis, $250. The total disbursements to date were $3,450 19. Balance to date $2,396 88. The Executive Committee reported that communications had been received from A. M. WHITE, J. B. HODGSKIN and HENRY E. PIERREPONT, accepting nominations on the Committee, and one from Mr. CHARLES A. TOWNSEND declining the same in consequence of a press of private business.

A resolution was presented and adopted, that all expenses incurred by standing committees shall be certified by the several committees and referred to the Finance Committee for audit, after which they shall be paid. Pending a proposition to elect Mr. JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, in place of Mr. CHARLES A. TOWNSEND, as a member of the Committee, the organization went into executive session.

Suicide by Hanging.

Yesterday afternoon WILLIAM BRUNTY, aged twenty years, a clerk in the grocery-store of D. WYEGHART, corner of Myrtle avenue and Sandford-street, committed suicide by hanging himself in the stable adjoining the store. No cause could be assigned for the rash act.

Brief Notes.

The residence of JOSEPH SEELEY, No. 484 Smith-street, was entered by sneak-thieves yesterday afternoon, who stole two over-coats valued at $80.

Yesterday, CHRISTIAN G. SHAFFER, eighteen years of age, residing at College Point, died from the effects of injuries accidentally received while working at the bottom of a new well, last week.

About 5½ yesterday afternoon, the house of DANIEL NORTHRUP, No. 152 South Ninth-street, was entered by sneak-thieves, who succeeded in carrying away two dress-coats and two over-coats.

The weekly report of the Health Officer shows that there were forty-six cases of small-pox last week against seventeen for the week before. Scarlet fever has decreased from thirty-nine cases to twenty-five during the week past.

It is said that the Subcommittee of the Citizens' Reform Committee on Election Frauds are willing to turn over the evidence accumulated by them to the District-Attorney and Mr. A. C. DAVIS, who have been selected as the public prosecutors. All that will stand legal scrutiny will be presented to the Grand Jury.

The Committee on Election Returns of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and refused to Aldermen RAHER and LAWSON, of the Fifteenth Ward, the returns of the First District of that ward for correction. After the filing of a protest from JOHN P. DOUGLAS, of the Eleventh Ward, claiming to be elected Alderman of that ward, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday.

The several subcommittees of the Committee of Fifty will meet daily at No. 267 Fulton-street, where they will receive complaints of citizens who are aware of frauds upon the City Government, or of extravagance or corruption therein. Mr. JULIAN ALLEN, the Chairman of the Committee on Tax Office, will be in attendance every day at Room No. 4, No. 267 Fulton-street, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Cotton Crop of the World.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following estimate of the supply of cotton, from all parts of the world, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, is from the most reliable sources:

Crop of the United States, 3,225,000 bales; supply from the East Indies, 1,500,000 bales; Brazil, 550,000 bales; Egypt, 350,000 bales; from other countries, 250,000 bales. Add to the above the excess of stock in European ports, 254,000 bales; excess in United States ports, 45,000 bales; in spinners' hands, 300,000 bales; making the total supply for the year of 6,479,000 bales. Allowing that the consumption for the entire year will be at the rate of 125,000 bales per week, which rate can only be reduced by extremely low prices, there would be on hand at the end of the year, 200,000 bales.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Hon. WM. MCMASTER, of Toronto, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prince GEO. NICHOLAS GALITZIN is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sir A. T. GALT and family, of Montreal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Count M. DZIEDUSZYKY and Hon. H. R. HULBURD, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS argued a case in a Georgia Court week before last. He shows wonderful vitality.

Dr. N. F. MAGRUDER, of the United States Army, and Dr. C. OSGOOD, of Norwich, are at the Astor House.

Lieut. C. M. THOMAS, of the United States Navy, and Gen. COOPER, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, will now devote himself to his law business in that State and Illinois and the United States Supreme Court.

The Charleston *News* refuses to indorse the Charleston *Courier's* hot haste to pronounce in favor of repudiation of the debt of South Carolina.

In a letter to the Albany *Evening Journal*, Mr. TILDEN again corrects the statement that he sent out the famous circular of 1868 designed to facilitate fraud in this City.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance is to hold a series of Conventions in different parts of the State. Other temperance Conventions are to be held by the union of the other State organizations.

The Republican majority in Wisconsin is 9,[illegible], nearly 1,000 more than last year. The total vote of the State is nearly 17,000 greater than it was two years ago, and the largest ever cast in the State, excepting the Presidential vote in 1868.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* advises that public meetings be held in that city and Charleston, to raise a committee, who shall be charged with the prosecution of officials connected with frauds and misapplication of the public funds in that State. It does not propose a subscription for *their* defense, as in the case of the Kuklux.

Hon. H. G. KNIGHT, of East Hampton, is a prominent candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of WILLIAM B. WASHBURN as Governor. The Northampton *Gazette* says that no man in the district can poll a larger vote than Mr. KNIGHT, and that he would make an excellent Congressman.

The Fisk-Stokes Case—Card from Mr. Stokes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The lying affidavit of RICHARD E. KING, the negro hireling of JAMES FISK, Jr., who is now a fugitive from justice, submitted in the criminal suit of MANSFIELD *vs.* FISK, Jr., and in which my name was devilishly and maliciously introduced, was designed solely to intimidate and deter me from the further prosecution of my suits against FISK.

It is wholly a wicked, false, blackmailing affidavit—a favorite resort of JAMES FISK, Jr.—and precisely the same as was at first practiced upon unfortunate DORMAN B. EATON, when they tried to deter him from exposing the villainies of the Erie Railroad managers and from prosecuting them. As for myself, I don't mean to be deterred either by his blackmail or his violence.

JAMES FISK, Jr., has for the past four years defied all law through his connection with a demoralized Ring. I mean to determine whether, under the new administration of affairs, he still has the power to distort justice, and with his braggadocio beard an injured and outraged public, whose money he has used not only to debauch society, but to enable him to retain possession of a stolen railroad.

I have been unwillingly dragged into these proceedings. I had no other resort. I had either to submit to his rascality or suffer the abuse of being involved in litigation with such a character. I do not mean to abandon the prosecution from any fear or intimidation, but shall pursue it indefatigably, and to the bitter end. RICHARD E. KING was hired by FISK solely for the purpose of making false affidavits in his interest of a slanderous character against me. The original of KING's affidavit has never been produced. I have never been able to see it, and FISK's lawyers say they have not got it. The perjured negro himself has been spirited away; warrants issued two weeks ago cannot secure that criminal, and FISK dare not produce him in Court and put him on the witness-stand, as he knows that he is in this poor negro's power, and is afraid to have him cross-examined. He has boasted before to more than one person of having spirited away to China servants who possessed unpleasant secrets of his, and of having had obnoxious opponents "disposed of." The wicked affidavit of KING shows its falsity on its face, and hardly requires contradiction or disproof.

To those who know me and the provocation under which I have acted, this explanation, I trust, is not necessary. To the general public, who do not know my motives, I beg to submit, in justification of what I have done and of what I assert, the following affidavits.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871. ED. S. STOKES.

THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.: MAGGIE J. WARD, being duly sworn, deposes and says I know JAMES FISK, Jr., and have known him for several years; that said FISK repeatedly sent for me and asked me to swear to certain matters about Miss MANSFIELD and EDWARD S. STOKES, and offered me inducements so to do. I told said FISK that I would not swear to anything of the kind for the whole Erie Railroad, as it would be wholly false, wicked and untrue, and he knew it. FISK soon afterward told me that he had taken Miss MANSFIELD's negro waiter boy, RICHARD E. KING, away from her, and that KING was now making with him nearly as much a day as he had made a month at Miss MANSFIELD's; that KING was going to make affidavits for him; that I am informed and KING left Miss MANSFIELD's residence in an elegant carriage, without asking for his month's wages, and he told me that he did not now want the month's wages due him, and would make her a present of it. Shortly after this FISK read to me an affidavit signed by said KING, containing many charges against Miss MANSFIELD, Mr. STOKES and Counselor the Hon. IRA SHAFER, charging them with a conspiracy to blackmail said FISK, said affidavit being entirely different from the one signed by KING on the [illegible] day of November, 1871. FISK asked me what I thought of KING's affidavit, and I told him (FISK) I thought it was awful, and he ought to be ashamed of himself for getting KING to make such an affidavit; FISK then told me I had better tell Miss MANSFIELD, if I were a friend of hers, to stop making affidavits or drawing papers against him, (FISK,) or she would get into great trouble.

(Signed,) MAGGIE J. WARD.

Sworn to before me this 14th of November, 1871.

E. H. BIXBY, Police Justice.

Miss WARD also swears that RICHARD E. KING told her he received $500 from FISK for swearing to affidavits for him, and that FISK had promised to take care of him. Miss MANSFIELD, in her examination before Judge BIXBY, on the 25th inst., swears that the affidavit of RICHARD E. KING is wholly manufactured, false, and untrue. MARIETTA A. WILLIAMS swears to the following:

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.: MARIETTA A. WILLIAMS, being duly sworn, says: That she has heard read the affidavit of the negro boy, RICHARD E. KING, dated Oct. 20, 1871, the same being the one upon which JAMES FISK, Jr., is being criminally prosecuted before Judge BIXBY; that she is the person referred to in said affidavit as Mrs. WILLIAMS; that the conversation as is stated in said affidavit to have taken place in her presence is wholly false and untrue in each and every particular, and that she is informed and believes that said RICHARD E. KING was hired by said JAMES FISK, Jr., for the express purpose of suborning, and that said wicked affidavit was manufactured at the instigation of JAMES FISK, Jr. Sworn, New-York, Nov. 27. M. A. WILLIAMS.

Brentano's Literary Emporium.

M. BRENTANO continues to render the public of this and neighboring cities great service by the importation of an admirable selection of European literature. M. BRENTANO has for several years been famous for the promptness with which he receives from the Old World the more ephemeral publications of the day. Since he removed his store to a more eligible and fitting locality up-town he has received a patronage and a public appreciation that have repaid his enterprise in bringing within the inspection of the American public all the modern literature of the Old World nearly as soon as it can be seen in the stores of London or Paris. The visitor to BRENTANO's store is always certain of passing away a few hours in a kind of intellectual dissipation that cannot be easily forgotten. The neatly-printed English editions of the standard authors of that country, or the many popular and cheap series of world-famed writers are always to be found on BRENTANO's counters and shelves. It would be a delusion to suppose that M. BRENTANO confines his business exclusively to the sale of European literature. On the contrary, all the popular American newspapers and serials, all the best and the cheap editions of the American writers are kept in stock, and it is quite safe to state that at BRENTANO's you can be supplied with all the furniture of the mind, from the one cent serial to the elaborate and costly illustrated American and European standard authors.—*New-York Herald.*

The Death of Capt. Warner.

The flags of the shipping on South-street were displayed at half-mast on Saturday, out of respect to the memory of Capt. S. C. WARNER of the ship *Plymouth Rock*, who died suddenly in London on Friday last. At the time of his death he had been connected with the London line of Packets for over thirty-five years, commanding respectively the *Toronto*, *Westminster*, *Hendrik Hudson*, *Margaret Evans*, *Plymouth Rock*, and others. An able Captain, who thoroughly understood his business and did it, he was greatly respected for his ability by all with whom he had business relations. Warm-hearted and genial in disposition, he leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintance, both at home and abroad, who will mourn his loss with unfeigned regret.

Fine Bronze Statuettes AND CARD RECEIVERS. A LARGE VARIETY. FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, Nos. 19 Maiden-lane and 22 John-st.—Advertisement.

Woodworth's NILSSON BOUQUET, AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—Advertisement.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—Advertisement.

Luxury, health, economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and entertaining and choice reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Napoleon's Cabinet CHAMPAGNE. THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALEXIS, for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'. BOUCHE FILS & CO., Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Moet and Chandon CHAMPAGNES. Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City. NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871. ANTHONY OECHS, Sole Agent for the United States.

Excellence is Not Always Found Combined with magnitude. The AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, possesses this happy blending, being one of the best hotels in the country, as well as the largest in New-England.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $[illegible]. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. [illegible] Dunne-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, 5th Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

DIED.

CARNES.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, 27th, Mrs. MARGARETTA H. CARNES.

Funeral services at St. Alban's Church, East 47th-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

CAPLIN.—Nov. 25, MARTHA J. CAPLIN, wife of R. H. Caplin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] East 57th-st., on Tuesday, 28th, at 12 M.

COUTAN.—On Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 269 5th-av., C. J. COUTAN, a native of France, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., west of 6th-av.

CLYDE.—On Sabbath morning, Nov. 26, after a short illness of disease of the kidneys, MARY J. CLYDE, youngest daughter of Isabella, widow of the late George Clyde.

Relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her brothers Robert J. and Geo. H. Clyde, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M., from her mother's residence, No. 227 Lexington-av., corner 44th-st.

IRELAND.—In this City, Sunday night, 26th inst., LEWIS F. IRELAND, eldest son of Antoinette and the late Thos. J. Ireland, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, T. R. F. Randolph, No. 231 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Nov. 27, EMMA, infant daughter of Robert and Kate Lewis, aged 3 months and 5 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] East 118th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

POOLEY.—At Syracuse, Nov. 24, Mrs. ANNIE W. POOLEY, wife of Dr. Thomas R. Pooley, and eldest daughter of Dr. H. R. Wilbur.

RODGERS.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Friday, the 24th inst., CARRIE, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rodgers.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Trains leave on the Central Road at 10¾ and 12¼, and returns at 4:39 and 5:[illegible].

RICHARDSON.—Sunday morning, Nov. 26, Capt. ADDISON RICHARDSON, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 111 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Eastern papers please copy.

SELF.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 24, LUCY, eldest daughter of the late Edward Self, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 134 Atlantic-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., on Tuesday at 2½ o'clock.

TWEEDY.—At Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Nov. 26, Mrs. ANABEL TWEEDY, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence, Wednesday, 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 25, FRANCIS, son of the late Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, M. D., of this City, in the 44th year of his age.

Family and friends are invited to attend the final services at Green-Wood. Carriages will be in waiting at 9½ o'clock this (Tuesday) morning at the Hartford boat, (Peck-slip.)

WARNER.—In London, Friday, 24th inst., Capt. SELDEN COOK WARNER, of the ship *Plymouth Rock*, aged 58 years.

His remains will be brought home in his ship, and funeral service held at the residence of his brother, Wm. H. Warner, No. 145 West 13th-st., of which due notice will be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

THANKSGIVING SERMON AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE. REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, PASTOR, will preach a Thanksgiving sermon, THURSDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. GEO. W. MORGAN, organist of the Tabernacle, will preside at the GRAND COLISEUM ORGAN, and perform several appropriate selections.

A GENEROUS COLLECTION FOR THE POOR is solicited.

TEXAN. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

The only genuine American article. Economical, excellent and convenient for making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., &c., for family use and invalids. An entirely fresh and improved article, arrived from Texas. Office price per pound, (equal to forty-five pounds prime beef,) $2 50. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, No. 196 William-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M. and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GOOD COOKS ARE ENTITLED TO proper facilities for their work. BEEBE'S RANGES NEVER FAIL. They roast, broil, bake, and furnish plenty of hot water. Cooks are always suited with them. $65 for No. 1 largest family size. Orders for repairs left at the stores, or sent by mail, promptly attended to. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

PORTER & BLISS, OF NO. 1,203 BROADWAY, are making a PERFECT walking BOOT, every variety of width, which cures and prevents tender feet. Patronized by over one hundred physicians of this City.

$100,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn Nov. 22; whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 196 Broadway.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE—Equal to best, at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c., $165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 300 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

Real Estate Transactions.

Business for the week, as expected, opens dull, no sales being made at the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 27, and nothing of special interest occurring in the market. At private sale, the following recent transactions are reported, effected by the brokers named. By HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 219 Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets; sale of two four-story brown-stone houses and lots, each 25 by 75 by 100.5, on Forty-eighth-street, 175 feet east of Fifth-avenue, one for $65,500, and the other for $64,500. By WM. TUCKER, No. 230 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Sale of house and lot, latter 25 by 100, No. 486 Second-avenue, to Mr. JOHN GEARY for $14,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
2d-av., n. e. corner 103d-st., 10 lots.
5th-av., 2 lots, west side, near 114th-st.
5th-av. and 105th-st., 4 lots.
5th-av., near 83d-st., lots.
6th-av., 141st, and 142d-st., 14 lots.
7th-av. and 140th-st., 24 lots.
7th-av. and 128th-st., 4 lots.
10th-av. and 118th-st., 20 lots.
10th-av. and 106th-st., 4 lots.
Boulevard, near 88th-st., 27 lots.
Madison-av., 2 lots below 120th-st.
71st-st., 2 lots, north side, west of 8th-av.
[illegible]-st., south side, east of 5th-av.
[illegible]
Plot of 20 lots near 10th-av. and 102d-st.
Plot of gores on 119th-st., near 1st-av.
119th-st., 5 lots, south side, near 5th-av.
[illegible]
89th-st., north side, near 5th-av., 2 lots.
112th-st., south side, near 2d-av., 2 lots.
[illegible]
[illegible]-st., north side, west of Madison-av., 1 lot.
6th-av., corner near 134th-st., 7 lots.
7th-av., corner near 135th-st., 5 lots.
Particulars at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store and dwelling on west side of 8th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

NEW HOUSE AND LOT TO EXCHANGE, in Brooklyn, for dry goods, jewelry, hardware, drugs, or Yankee notions, very cheap; must be sold, as the owner is moving away. Address MOVING, Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER. Post-office Box No. 230, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Fronting on Front, Sacramento and Commercial sts., all occupied and yielding full rent, to wit:

Lot on the south-west corner of Front and Commercial sts., with first-class two-story building.

Lot on the north side of Sacramento-st., a few doors above Montgomery, with three-story building, and adjoining lot on the south side of Commercial-st., at the same distance from Montgomery-st., with two-story building.

Terms cash, or partly cash.

For further particulars apply to
BELLOC FRERES,
No. 524 Montgomery-st.

ADJOINING CITY LINE OF RAHWAY.—Executor's sale—New house, barn, and farm of seventeen acres, high, splendid land, formerly belonging to Smith Woodruff, deceased, will be sold at auction Feb. 15, 1872, if not previously disposed of at private sale; great bargain; will cut up well; terms very easy; large amount on mortgage. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A DEPARTMENT OF OUR BUSINESS is devoted exclusively to the sale of property in Westchester County, and during the past few months we have made a number of large sales of land in the portion of the country to be most benefited by the extensive public improvements now in progress.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—55 ACRES; stock, crops, utensils, possession. Terms easy.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.
TO LET.

For three years from April 1, 1872, house, furnished, and five acres of land; a more desirable, healthy place cannot be found. Apply to
ATHERTON & COLES, Stationers,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT IN WEST-CHESTER, ADJOINING WEST FARMS.—A large frame mansion with modern improvements suitable for Winter or Summer, and for a large family, perfectly healthy. Garden, stable, coach-house, fourteen acres of land, three miles from Harlem, and about one from Tremont depot; a good macadamized road all the way; immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

TO LEASE—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE house, fully furnished or unfurnished, together with two acres of land, in the best part of Plainfield, N. J.; will be let if desired for a boarding-house, for which it is well adapted and can be filled with boarders promptly. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house, fully furnished; location and surroundings first-class; West 34th-st.; rent $300 per month. Apply to COLE & MUDGETT, 32d-st. and 6th-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

A MODERATE-SIZE CORNER HOUSE on Madison-av., handsomely furnished, to let to a first-class tenant for the Winter, with immediate possession. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 105 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY basement brick house, No. 86 Amity-st., with modern improvements, brick stable in the rear. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICES ON THIRD floor No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; immediate possession. Also, from 1st May, the front office, second floor, now occupied by the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, or to the janitor, from 12 to 2.

STORE TO RENT, CHEAP, FOR HOLIDAY sales, during December and January—the elegant store, corner of Broadway and 31st-st., under the Grand Hotel.

TO RENT—NO. 480 HUDSON-ST., FOR STORE or dwelling. Inquire on the premises of the painter. Immediate possession.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., NEAR MERcer. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal-st.

FINE LOFTS, 30X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres, also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of storekeepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, AT THE EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1871, south-east corner Greenwich and Dey sts., with two-story and basement brown-stone building, covering the entire lot, 43¼ feet in front, 39.8½ feet rear, 77.3½ feet on Dey-st., 82.4 feet on the other side. For particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

J. MATTHEWSON & SON, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION—BY ORDER OF SUPREME Court, on FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at sales-room No. 111 Broadway, J. MATTHEWSON & SON, Auctioneers, the three first-class four-story brown-stone houses and lots, west side of Madison-av., between 43d and 44th sts., lots 25x95.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF THE LATE DANIEL B. FEARING:
244 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
300 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
75 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
600 shares Broadway National Bank, $25 each.
109 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
60 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
174 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
416 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
250 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.
$15,400 Manhattan Gas-light Company seven per cent. certificates.
100 shares Fireman's Insurance Company, $17 each.
$30,000 Chicago South Park seven per cent. bonds, 1870.
$12,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company first mortgage sinking fund seven per cent. bonds, 1894, $1,000 each.
$20,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company second mortgage preferred seven per cent. bonds, 1894, $1,000 each.
$25,000 Chicago and North-western Railroad Company consolidated sinking fund seven per cent. bonds, 1915, $1,000 each.
$46,000 North Missouri Railroad Company first mortgage (West Branch) seven per cent. bonds, 1895, $1,000 each.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 225 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
CULLEN & MCGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of John G. Bushnell, Esq., referee, the three-story and cellar brick house and lot known as No. 246 (old No. 225) Elizabeth-st., near Houston-st.; size of lot, 26x92.6.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 8¾ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 48th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 22d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at No. 112 East 53d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., White Cottage.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON College wishes three or four pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in the higher branches. For terms, &c., address R. C. H., care Barlow, Hyatt & Olney, No. 21 Park-row.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 4. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 240 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 108 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 889 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO JOHN WILSON, ROBERT STEEL, and EDWARD CLAYPOOL, their wives and families (if any such there be,) and the representatives of the said WILSON, STEEL, and CLAYPOOL, and their wives and families (if any:)

Take notice, that the late Dr. WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Londonderry, Ireland, by his will dated the 31st December, 1832, bequeathed to his nephew, John Wilson, of Brooklyn, near New-York, painter and glazier, the sum of £150, if living, at his (testator's) death; and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among said John Wilson's children.

The said Dr. Henderson also bequeathed to his nephew, Robert Steel, therein described as "only child of Capt. Robert Long Steel, by testator's sister, Nancy Henderson," and whose christian name he believed to be Robert, theretofore residing with his uncle, Mr. Edward Claypool, Accountant, Princess-street, Philadelphia, the sum of £300, and in case of his death, leaving a wife and family, testator directed that said sum should be invested for the use of such wife for her life, and after her death to be divided among the said Robert Steel's children. But in case his said nephew should die unmarried and without issue, testator directed that £150 of said bequest should be given to said Mr. Edward Claypool, if alive, and in case of his death, that sum should be divided between his wife and children.

The said Dr. Henderson died in the month of March, 1846, and said legacies of £150 and £300 were shortly afterward lodged by his executors in the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, and invested in Government stock, and same now remains in said Court, and amount to the sum of £919 10s. 4d. Government stock, and £37 2s. 10d. cash, or thereabouts.

Now, said legatees, if living, and, if dead, their wives and families, (if any,) or their legal personal representatives, and all persons having any claim in respect of said legacies are required to furnish to Mr. Townley William Hardman, No. 2 Foster-place, Dublin, Ireland, solicitor, the particulars of such, their claim, on or before the 20th of January, 1872, with their names, address, and description, together with documentary evidence of their title.

And, in case of no such claim being made within the time aforesaid, application will, after said date, be made to the Court of Chancery, in Ireland, to order that said stock and cash may be transferred to Mrs. Mary Anne Jane Bellamy Henderson, widow and personal representative of John Bellamy Henderson, deceased, who was sole residuary legatee of said Dr. William Henderson.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1871.
TOWNLEY WILLIAM HARDMAN,
Solicitor for the said Mrs. Henderson,
No. 2 Foster-place, Dublin, Ireland.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 31 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.
By order of A. J. ROGERS,
Public Administrator.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that I, REBECCA C. PARDEE, this day and date revoke all powers of attorney given by me to WARD C. PARDEE. Said powers of attorney are dated respectively May 4, 1869 and June 5, 1870.
REBECCA C. PARDEE.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.—AT NO. 81 6TH-AV., CASToff clothing can be disposed of at the highest price. For dresses, $3 to $50; coats, $2 to $20; pants, $1 to $5; carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., bought. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. HARRIS, No. 81 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS A situation in a private family; willing to assist in chamber-work; has a knowledge of hair-dressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to wait on a lady; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 108 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as infant's nurse; competent to take the entire charge from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a few ladies and gentlemen's washing to her house, or to go out two days in the week; all kinds of French fluting and fine work; the best of City reference. Call or address Mrs. O'CONNOR, No. 429 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman, a situation as nurse and do chamber-work; can take entire care of an infant, or would take care of an invalid lady; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 23 President-st., first floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; the other as first-class waitress; understands waiting thoroughly; both have unexceptionable references. Call at No. 210 West 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook or assist in washing and ironing; a good baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 128 8th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as a thorough waitress, or to assist with chamber-work, in a small private family; is willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; an infant preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 715 6th-av., near 41st-st., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, situations in a private family; one to do cooking, washing and ironing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both would like to be in the same house. Call for two days at No. 322 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMan, just from Paris, a situation as lady's maid in a good family; she is competent to make dresses, bonnets, coiffures, dress hair, and make up fine linen. Inquire at No. 128 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman in a private family; best City reference can be given. Address No. 235 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant young woman, just arrived from England, in a good family. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF REfinement and experience, who has lost her all in the Chicago fire, a position as house-keeper in a gentleman's family; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; fully competent to take charge of a dining-room; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 120 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing in a private family of would do general house-work in a family of two or three persons; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good references can be had. Call at No. 38 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would take a situation as first-class laundress in a private family. Call or address No. 6 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; would have no objections to do the coarse washing; will be found trustworthy; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; excellent references. Call or address No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as laundress, or to assist in the chamber-work. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 230 Madison-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL assist in the washing; country or City; very respectable and very good cook; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing. Call at present employer's, with whom she has been for last two years, No. 121 East 23d-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent chamber-maid and waitress; can produce first-class recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 140 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Apply for three days at No. 141 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation to wait upon an elderly lady and do plain sewing, or to take charge of one or two children. Call or address No. 144 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 110 East 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and desserts; good reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFIcient young woman as seamstress and dress-maker; would wait on a lady if required; excellent City references. Call or address No. 205 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing; seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; City reference if required, and has no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 421 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; best City reference; can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. 320 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 405 East 14th-st.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS SOLICits washing to do at home; would go out by the day. Apply at No. 324 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady's maid just arrived from Paris; speaks English, and is an expert dress-maker. Address Box No. 25 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH nurse, just arrived from Paris, to take care of children and do sewing. Address Box No. 22 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES.

First-class German, French, English, Irish and American help can be found at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, a situation as child's nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady; City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,320 Broadway, near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A situation to do general house-work in a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references given. Call at No. 107 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; has good City references; is a good baker. Call at No. 404 6th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and good plain seamstress; has three years very best reference from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 20 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION; CAN take charge of a baby from birth; has the best City reference from her last place; can do plain sewing. Call at No. 248 39th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PERson, who speaks English and French, a situation in a first-class private family to take care of children; good reference. Address S. S., No. 225 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as head meat and pastry cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a woman who has had experience; best City references. Call at No. 216 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 170 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN girl speaking English, a position as seamstress or nurse. Apply at her late employer's, 25 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 282 West 27th-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 428 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer, by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; does French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 147 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; or as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 238 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker; best City reference. Call or address No. 202 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 12 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and very good cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; Has three years of the best recommendations from where she can be seen, No. 20 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; no objection to attend to growing children; best City references. Call or address No. 962 1st-av., fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERly woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is kind in sickness, and willing to oblige; has excellent reference. Call or address No. 482 7th-av., corner 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 West 31st-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as lady's maid and seamstress; excellent City references; speaks English perfectly. Apply at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 20.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good references. Apply at No. 139 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A cook's situation; she is an excellent cook; both fancy and plain cooking and baking; country or City; good testimonials; terms moderate. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and good plain sewer; is very fond of children, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 320 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 32d-st.

ATTENTION!

All families in want of reliable male or female help can be immediately suited with English, German, Irish and Scotch, by applying at the oldest agency and most reliable place in this City, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at her house, or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room 12.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS in the same house, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can be highly recommended from their last place, as they left in consequence of the family going to travel; can be seen for two days; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address K. C., No. 441 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; expert at all kinds of family sewing; an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; best City references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 194 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations; one as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; can operate on the machine; the other would do chamber-work or waiting, or would do light work in a small family; have good City reference. Can be seen at 142 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 209 East 28th-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 Hubert-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups and game; an excellent baker; will assist with washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 60 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant nurse, with two and a half years' reference from last employer (who may be seen); can take full charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, by a thoroughly competent person; can take charge of a baby from birth; is an excellent seamstress, neat and quick; best of City references. Call or address No. 217 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references; well recommended from her last place. Call at 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is an excellent laundress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE plain cook, and will do some washing and ironing, if required, in a private family, and is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 176 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or to do chamber-work and sewing; best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four years. Can be seen for two days at 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing at her house; would go out by the day; excellent reference. Apply at No. 444 West 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing. Apply at present employer's, No. 56 Park-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Can be seen at No 241 West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 35th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMpetent young woman, a situation as waitress; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 446 4th-av., one door from corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family as cook; is a good baker; no objection to go in the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 27 Hubert-st.

ATTENTION.—ALL FAMILIES SUITED immediately with first-class male and female help at the oldest agency in this City, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid or to take care of grown children and sew. Call or address present employer, today, No. 17 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference from her last employers. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in washing or waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 325 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at 514 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her house. Mrs. PRICE, No. [illegible] West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REfinement, with the best references, desires a situation as housekeeper in a family or school. Address M., Box No. 3,667 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress, a situation by the day, week or month; is a good dress-maker; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., corner 75th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and to take charge of a place, by a married man without family; understands management of hot and cold graperies, green-house fruits and vegetables. Address present employer at No. 53 Irving-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; few months in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver and expert clipper; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address R. LYTE, Tilly Foster, Brewster's, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady single man; permanent place preferred to high wages; understands milking and plain gardening; can be highly recommended; good City driver. Address THOMAS, Box No. 215 Times Office, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced waiter, recently arrived from Europe, aged 30; has excellent recommendations as to his ability and sobriety; is a member of the Church of England. Address J., Box No. 14 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping desires a situation for her coachman as coachman or porter; is a Protestant, a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; best of references. Call at the office of the Journal of Commerce, No. 76 Beaver-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-four years of age, a situation in a gentleman's family to make fires and assist in waiting; can give four years' best reference from last place; no objection to work. Call at No. 139 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address M. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; has a thorough knowledge of all its branches; sober, willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. B., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, colored, a situation as waiter in a private family; can come with good reference. Call or address No. 226 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at John W. Jones'.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, who thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 77 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Englishman; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, in City or country, will be found willing and obliging; best City references. Address H., box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING a first-class coachman, (single man,) who is disengaged on account of present employer going to Europe, may call or address No. 48 East 32d-st.; four years' reference from present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man from the north of Ireland as coachman or groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; is capable of the same as his references will testify. Address J. B., Box No. 195 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; excellent City reference. Call or address for two days S. L. G., Corwin's Grocery, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter a situation in a private family; no objection to go out as footman; is a Protestant; has good City reference; can be seen at Mr. De Mott's, corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av. Address W. J., waiter.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a very respectable colored single young man; he is an excellent waiter, and everything in the line; good coachman, or will do general inside work; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as inside servant in a private family; nine years' reference from last employers; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address A. M., Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, who thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 1,271 Broadway, in the ice-cream saloon.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation; is a single man; has eight years' reference from his last employer. Address J. R., coach factory, East 25th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED man, a situation as waiter; private or public; good City reference. Call at or address No. 213 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference given. Call at 153 West 24th-st.

A COMPETENT PHONOGRAPHER DEsires a situation as amanuensis. Address PHONOGRAPHER, No. 62 East 129th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or useful man on a gentleman's place; fully understands the care and driving of horses and all work on a gentleman's place; can milk; willing and obliging; refers to last employer. Call or address HENRY, at Samuel Hopkins', No. 241 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address E. L., No. 34 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Call or address I. B. L., Brewster's carriage factory, 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or general useful man; excellent reference from last employer. Address W. J. A. FULLER, No. 239 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has reference. Call or address WILLIAM HENRY, No. 27 1st-st., near 2d-av.

A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF GERMANY, where he has been twelve years in the cavalry, wishes a situation in a riding-school or a place with a family or a gentleman who keeps saddle-horses. Call or address No. 45 2d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.—DRY goods salesmen wanted—Parties controlling a first-class trade can make desirable arrangements with ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF FAIR capital, the agency of some foreign or domestic house, to whom the best of references regarding responsibility, &c., will be given. Address AGENT, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LONG experience, a position of trust as head accountant in a large mercantile house, corporation, insurance or trust company, or banking. Address D. E. F., Box No. 167 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED BY A NEW SILK Goods House commencing business Jan. 1, 1872; to those who can command a good trade, liberal inducements will be made. Address SILK GOODS, Box No. 132 Times Office, giving name of applicant, amount and location of trade; communications confidential.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTant woman for plain cooking, washing, &c., in a private family. Apply at No. 4 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st.)

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 58 West 46th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

FURNITURE.

BANKRUPT'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Entire balance of stock, valued at $40,000, must be closed out at any sacrifice
DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS,
at the store, No. 580 Broadway, formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once.
By order of assignee.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 222 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

FANCY SILKS

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Camilla, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de The, the Alexis Blue, in all their richness and elegance, at from $2 50 to $6 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, newest styles, from 75c. to $1 25, worth from $1 to $1 85.

SUITS.

In SILKS, VELOURS, CASHMERES, SERGES, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, CLOTHS in all colors, TARLETAN, SWISS, ORGANDIES, &c. &c., at prices greatly reduced.

The DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT receives orders at any time, and goods are made up in the latest London and Paris Fashions, at short notice, by competent French dress-makers.

CLOAKS.

Just imported, handsomely trimmed, and embroidered, from $15 upward.

ALSO,

OPERA CLOAKS in WHITE CASHMERE, double cape, elegantly trimmed and embroidered, from $40 to $150.

VELVET JACKETS in all colors, braided with gold and silver, with or without sleeves, very stylish and rich, from $35.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

A large variety of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including FLOUNCES, TRIMMINGS, LACE POINTS, OVER-DRESSES, and a varied assortment suitable for all purposes.

ALSO, THE FAMOUS

DESPRES GLOVES,

For which we are the only agents in the United States.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.

In this Department we are offering our assortment at greatly reduced prices, and BARGAINS of a DECIDED CHARACTER can be made by an early application.

MISSES' TUNICS AND SWISS DRESSES,
Very pretty and stylish for young ladies.
ALSO,
Imported HIGHLAND COSTUMES for boys.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

FURS.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

A complete stock of GENUINE FURS, comprising Ermine Sets, Mink Sets, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Turbans, &c., &c., which we will sell at low prices.

ALSO,

DRESS GOODS

WINTER DRESS GOODS just opened, comprising all the newest styles, from 25c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

We are offering in this Department a fine assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, and everything pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. Shirts made to order in any style and in any manner desired at reasonable prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOATING IRON DOCK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Floating Iron Dock," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY the 5th December, 1871, for furnishing materials, and doing the work, for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, agreeably to the plans, specifications and terms now in this office, and open for the inspection of all who desire to become bidders. This contract will be given only to bidders known to be thoroughly responsible and competent for a work of this character, and good and sufficient security in the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, ($600,000,) besides the usual reservations of twenty per cent., will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and in the time prescribed therein, and further, that the dock, when completed, shall not fail in the purposes and objects set out in the contract, or to perform all that shall be therein required of it, by reason, direct or indirect, in any default, neglect, or deficiency on the part of the contractor in not conforming to, and performing, of every particular, the terms, conditions, plans and specifications of said contract.

The right is reserved to reject any bids if their acceptance is not considered to be for the interest of the Government.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LUCRATIVE MANUFACTURING BUSIness, showing large demand and profit, can be established by parties willing to invest a moderate amount of capital in a first-class enterprise, of which we have the agency. A large amount of money can be realized by anybody having the necessary capital and business ability. Information cheerfully given and investigation solicited. E. B. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 Wall-st.

LAWYER'S BUSINESS FOR SALE.—An attorney about to engage in other business will sell and transfer his cases, business, &c., for $2,600 cash; the fees in the cases now pending should amount to not less than $6,000; all first-class business. For full particulars, &c., address A., Box No. 108 Times Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 156 Times Office.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Bowley, on the night of Nov. 4, near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.
NEW-YORK.

Are now offering AT RETAIL the largest and finest assorted stock of
French Dress Goods,
English Dress Goods,
Plain Colored Silks,
Fancy Plaid and Striped Silks,
Black Silks of every grade,
Velvets and Velveteens,
India Shawls,
Wool Shawls,
Mourning Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Velvet Polonaise, Waterproofs,
Ladies' Under-garments,
And General Furnishings,
Infants' Wardrobes Complete,
Gents' and Youths' Furnishing Department, complete with every requisite.
Hosiery, Under-garments,
Buck, Castor, Dog,
Wool-lined and Kid Gloves,
Blankets, Flannels and Quilts,
White Goods and Linens.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN SUITS,
COSTUMES,
CARRIAGE AND
EVENING DRESSES.

Among which will be found some of the RICHEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT GOODS EVER IMPORTED, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES.

FURS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S,
VIZ:
Sable, Ermine, Mink,
Black Martin, Chinchilla, Seal,
AND MANY SPECIAL NOVELTIES.
Fur, Sleigh and Lap Robes,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

CARPETS.

Five Bales Aubusson and Smyrna Carpets Just Received.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Plain, Figured and Striped Terries,
Plain and Figured French Satins,
Tapestry Piano and Table Covers,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Applique and Guipure Drop-Curtains,
Window Hollands, Shades, Cornices, &c.

Purchasers visiting the City are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive at the lowest prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner of 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

JOBBING ROOMS,
TO MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS,
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EAST SIDE OF THE CITY. COME AND SEE.

The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in the City, cheap.
SPECIALTIES:
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Desirable staple goods can be found here.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CANTRELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
200 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes, just arrived.
1,050 boxes Malaga Raisins, layers and loose.
300 quarter boxes Malaga Raisins, London layers.
10 bags dried Apricots.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
800 cases fresh Valencia Oranges—steam-ship Dorian.
1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, per brig Goodness.
250 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, per brig Sea-Weller.
At 1 o'clock, within their store:
1,500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, Lemons, } All landing per steam-ship Norway.
1,300 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons,
700 packages fresh Almeria Grapes.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1871.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, (section 48, act July 13, 1866,) I have made the following seizures, at the dates and places named below, for violation of the United States Revenue laws, viz.: 500 cigars, with cigar boxes, at No. 20 Bogardus-st., Oct. 12, 1871—cause, no license; 1 cask Bourbon whisky and 10 gallons sherry wine, found at No. 38 Ludlow-st.—cause, no license to retail liquors. Any parties claiming said goods are hereby required to appear and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice; in default thereof the same will be sold according to law.
JOHN MCHARG, Collector.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
100,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL
At public auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 29 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON ROSENBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT KUNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the eighth day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in the said district, pursuant to an order of the said register, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated this [illegible] day of November, 1871. GEORGE [illegible], Assignee, No. 270 Rivington-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARD B. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Charles E. Scofield, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ward B. Robinson, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—Dated Jersey City, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1871. C. E. SCOFIELD, Assignee,
n21-law3wTu No. 36 Montgomery-street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SMITH and MICHAEL SMITH, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, in Bankruptcy in charge of said cause, at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOSIAH COLBY, Assignee.
n27-law3wTu THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. GILMORE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James B. Gilmore, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, Sept. 1, 1871.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
n14-law3wTu No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20.
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE..........DAURE......Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........Dec. 2, 3 A. M.
ATLANTIC.........Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Nov. 8, IOWA, Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11, BRITANNIA, Saturday, Dec. 2
Saturday, Nov. 18, ANGLIA, Saturday, Dec. 9
Saturday, Nov. 25, COLUMBIA, Saturday, Dec. 16

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 9:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GREEN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Dec. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Dec. 1, at ——
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DEYER, on ——.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....................Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH...Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—West India and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur. Dec. 2. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat. Dec. 23. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Wednesday, Jan. 3.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLIS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees. No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 43 CANAL-ST., CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 8, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 3, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $80,000 in cash, being 20 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 20 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company having resolved (on the 13th inst.) to increase its capital stock to One Million Dollars by the issue of Five Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred dollars each, and over three-fourths of the stockholders of the Company having assented in writing thereto, notice is hereby given that books of subscription for the additional capital will be formally opened on the 29th inst., at noon, at this office. GEO. T. HOPE, President.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—We are prepared to loan in sums of from $5,000 to $100,000 on first-class City or Brooklyn property. WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax. FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of these securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 675 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent. gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
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WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. S. SHATTUCK,
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BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 90 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 96 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice pine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HYDE SILVER MINING CO., No. 178 Broadway, Room No. 18, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Thirteen Trustees will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 M.

W. D. HARRIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board, HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROYAL GEORGE COLT, sired by Pelham Tartary, can trot in 2.40 to a road wagon; is 15.2 and very handsome. Also, one pair *Ethan Allens*; can trot in 2.45; one very remarkable pair brown coach horses, 16 hands. Also, one pair extra cross matches, 15½ high. M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS.—Now is the time to buy; carriages, harness, sleigh-bells; lowest popular prices; variety second-hand carriages and sleighs cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Coupe rockaways, phaetons, Victorias, Westchester rockaways, and every other style family carriages and light wagons at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS.—Large assortment, new and second hand; all styles; low prices; 100 sleighs and bells, left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDsome coach horses, over sixteen hands high, stylish, sound, kind and gentle. To be seen at No. 27 East 40th-st., from 9½ to 11 A. M.

ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, PHAETONS, buggies, cabriolets, new and second hand; cheapest in the City. DAY & SONS, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 102 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Just opened, this elegant house, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and singly; private tables if desired; references.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor and large front room, newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first-class location. Unexceptionable references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, corner of South 5th-av.; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 40th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY furnished floor to let, with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let, with private table. References required.

EXTRA FINE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, pleasant location, with board, in a private family, at No. 151 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

PRIVATE FAMILY—TO LET WITH board, two well-furnished rooms, front, second and third floor; references. No. 328 West 20th-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR IN BROWN-STONE house, No. 462 West 51st-st., at reduced rent, to small family. Apply at No. 430 West 49th-st.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let; fire in parlor day and night. Inquire at No. 88 Murray-st.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of th s Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The interest coupons, which matured March 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF LOUISVILLE Bridge Company due Dec. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at our office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, (COURT-HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS OF THE LATE firm of R. T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., of Nashville, Tenn., are requested to file their claims with the undersigned, properly authenticated, with a view to the equitable pro rata distribution of the assets.

S. M. SCOTT, Trustee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER in stocks and bonds of every description, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON AS MIGNON.

The sixteenth and seventeenth subscription nights of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 28, and FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., and, also, sixth (6) NILSSON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 1½. Doors open at 12½.

MIGNON.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as MIGNON, Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYALL, Signor COLETTI, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats now at the Academy on 14th-st.; also, Nos. 701 and 814 Broadway.

Steinway's Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

MONDAY, Dec. 11. Academy—Philadelphia.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 BROADWAY. GENUINE SUCCESS OF AIMEE. ANOTHER GRAND ATTRACTION—OFFENBACH'S NEW OPERA, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, with new scenery, new costumes and effective caste. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!!

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce TWO GRAND CONCERTS, STEINWAY HALL, THIS TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, AND A GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 2. VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE, MME. PATEY, MR. W. H. CUMMINGS, MR. J. G. PATEY, AND MR. SANTLEY.

Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. L. B. LENT..........Director.

THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY EVENING at 8. THANKSGIVING MATINEE at 2½.

First week of the renowned SIEGRIST FAMILY.

First week of the accomplished Equestrienne, Miss LIZZIE KEYS.

First week of the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS. Miss LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BURT, the JEE BROTHERS, SEAL and ALMONTE, and the ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT. AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 148 Pearl-st.

ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

A FAIR

In aid of the Home for the Aged and Destitute Blind will be held at the corner of Broadway and 14th-st., beginning the 4th day of December and continuing throughout the week. Mr. J. A. Roosevelt has kindly donated the house for that purpose. Any contributions or donations may be sent to the Fair after it commences, or to the following ladies, who are officers of the society:

Mrs. LYMAN RHOADES, Chairman of the Executive Committee, No. 253 5th-av.; Mrs. D. J. COSTER, Treasurer, No. 223 West 14th-st.; Miss KATE CHAUNCY, Secretary, No. 10 East 22d-st.; Mrs. CHAS. S. LEWIS, Corresponding Secretary, No. 421 West 47th-st.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER

Will lecture on "AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS," AT ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Admission, 50 cents.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT. AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Bellport and Fire Place.

10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

6:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.) DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe. Investments made in Government securities. Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 166 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.

INTEREST (six per cent.) commencing on the *first of every month*, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.

Interest dated from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. | JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,604,397 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $3,428,969 00; surplus, [illegible]

B O Y S

Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO. 865 B'dway, New York. Send for a Price List.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIRD WEEK of the present triumphant run of ROSEDALE, which will be presented TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 2, reappearance of MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, and last night for the season, of THE RIVALS.

It is respectfully announced that in answer to DAILY APPLICATIONS at the box-office, a special ROSEDALE MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 2, at 1½ P. M.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Box-book open two weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S.—EXTRA.

It is respectfully announced that in answer to DAILY APPLICATIONS at the box-office, a special ROSEDALE MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 2, at 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

13TH WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY, presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA, THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

SPECIAL HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

S. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK. RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY. FIRST APPEARANCE OF GUS WILLIAMS, The American Star Comique.

Mlle. BONFANTI, HARRIGAN AND HART, THE RAYNOR BROTHERS, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN, BEAUTIFUL BALLET, AND 50 OTHER STAR ARTISTS. THURSDAY, NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Usual Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TODAY AT 2 P. M. } Mr. Levick's sensational Drama, PALE JANET, cast to the strength of the company.

THIS EVENING AT 7½. } The new sensational drama, CLAIRVOYANCE; Or, the Man with the Wax Figures.

NOV. 30, THANKSGIVING DAY.	THREE PERFORMANCES.		
	Morning at 11.	Afternoon at 2.	Evening at 7½.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

THE GLOBE MINSTRELS. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT. AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

THANKSGIVING DAY. MESSIAH.

The New-York Harmonic Society have arranged with Mr. George Dolby to give Handel's oratorio, THE MESSIAH. STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871. THANKSGIVING DAY.

VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE, MME. PATEY, MR. W. H. CUMMINGS, MR. J. G. PATEY, AND MR. SANTLEY.

ORCHESTRA of 60. CHORUS of 200.

Conductor..........Dr. JAMES PECH.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 to 5.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL Branches of Music and Modern Languages.

ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, 820 BROADWAY, near 12TH-ST., over music-store.

(The branch at No. 5 5th-av. removes up-town.)

The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the BROOKLYN BRANCH, 102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

How shall I spend it? By taking my wife to Whitestone, Long Island, (per elegant Flushing and North-side Railroad, forty-one trains daily,) and inspecting those charming houses which can be bought with the rent I pay in New-York or Brooklyn, yet only an hour from the City Hall. One, five rooms, for $2,250; $250 cash and $25 per month. One, seven rooms, all modern improvements, $5,000; $3,000 on ten years' mortgage; $600 cash, $40 per month. One $5,500, two lots, eight handsome rooms, all improvements; $300 mortgage, $700 cash, $50 per month; commutation ticket for a year to each buyer; streets sewered, guttered, Macadamized; no assessments to pay. Call on, or send to E. R. HORTON, JR., No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York, and get excursion tickets.

NAVAL BALL.

It has come to the knowledge of the Executive Committee that tickets for the Naval Ball given to H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian officers, have been sold, notice is hereby given that persons who hold purchased tickets will not be admitted.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Chairman.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Fifth Winter Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, NOW OPEN EVERY DAY and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

DOREMUS. TO-NIGHT. AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING, NOVEMBER, 1871. AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.—In making their annual Thanksgiving appeal the Trustees ask earnestly for a liberal response from the friends of the poor to enable them still to carry on the work, which for so many years has been sustained at the Five Points. The treasury is largely overdrawn, and the demands for help are still as urgent as ever.

More than three hundred and fifty thousand meals have been given during the past year.

Nearly one hundred thousand lodgings furnished.

About one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of bread, besides potatoes, groceries, fuel, &c., have been consumed by the inmates and given to the out-door poor.

Fourteen hundred and thirty-five pupils taught during the year ending Oct. 1.

Two hundred and thirty-six children are living in the institution, being a larger number than ever before.

Besides supporting the family in the house, assistance is rendered to families and individuals outside.

The Institution is dependent largely upon voluntary contributions.

The average monthly expenditure is nearly $3,000.

On Thanksgiving our inside children will be at dinner from 1 until 2 o'clock.

After our children have eaten, we open our doors to all who desire to come to the feast. The sight is usually an affecting one—men, women and children, pinched by hunger and want, flock to our tables. We desire to make preparations for fifteen hundred.

Services will commence at 12 o'clock, and continue until about 4 o'clock, in the new and beautiful chapel, which was finished last year. All are invited to attend these interesting exercises, which will consist of singing of glees, anthems, &c., calisthenic and light gymnastic exercises, and recitations by the children.

Clothing and materials, new or second-hand, and all articles of food, will be gratefully received and sent for, on notice being sent to the House.

TRUSTEES.

Archibald Russell, recently deceased, President.	Hugh N. Camp, Treas.
	George F. Betts, Sec'y.
Charles Ely,	Frederick G. Foster.
Marshall Lefferts,	Morris K. Jesup.
D. Lydig Suydam.	G. H. Morgan.

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

H. MATTICE, Assistant Superintendent.

MIDNIGHT MISSION—HOME, NO. 260 Greene-st.—Thanksgiving donations of money or of supplies for the Home, are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned, or at the Home.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Vice-President, No. 49 East 20th-st.

THOS. P. CUMMINGS, Acting Treasurer, No. 108 Duane-st.

ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD, NO. 427 EAST 26th-st., respectfully solicits donations and subscriptions to aid in its charity toward orphan and destitute children. Gifts for Thanksgiving Day are especially needed to treat the children on that occasion. Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, President; WM. H. NEWMAN, No. 110 Pearl-st., Treasurer; Mrs. DEPEW, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d, 12:00 M.
Saturday, 25th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th......2:00 P. M.
Monday, 27th......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 27th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 30th....9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 2, 11:00 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 1....8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. daily, from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) Fare, 50 cents cabin; deck, 25 cents; whole state-room, $1; half room, 50 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning, leave Troy at 7 P. M., and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OWENS.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Edwin Booth.

LAST WEEK of the engagement of MR. JOHN E. OWENS appearing in his two great specialties SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY. EACH EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

SPECIAL MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre; also, at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH, as HAMLET.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE On THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 30, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY. Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 4, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will commence his annual engagement, appearing as HAMLET, In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.

The tragedy will be revived with all the original SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, &c., that distinguished its former presentation at this theatre.

Places may now be secured.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. PARIS.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, will be performed for the first time, an entirely new romantic pictorial drama, with startling realistic effects, and written expressly for this establishment by T. C. de Leon, Esq., entitled,

P A R I S ; OR, DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

New scenery, painted from photographs taken on the spot, by Messrs. J. S. Schell, G. W. Dayton and Minard Lewis. New music, composed and arranged by Tissington.

LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.

Adele Dupre, Theresa, } First appearance in New-York, } Miss Ada Gray.
Corporal Bene, (first appearance at this theatre,) Mr. W. H. Whalley.
Philip and Paul Livingston, } First appearance in New-York, } Mr. J. Wheelock.
Emile de Roule, (afterwards General and Count,) Mr. C. W. Barry
Babot..........Mr. M. W. Fiske
Bentre..........Mr. J. F. Hagan
Snare..........Mr. C. T. Parsloe
Mlle. Flora (of the Opera Bouffe)...Miss Emma Oline
Mother D'Enfer, a Petroleuse, Miss Henrietta Osborne
Countess De Roule..........Miss Edith Challis
Petit Cochon..........Miss Marion Fiske

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE, THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE. EVERY NIGHT—THIRTEENTH WEEK.

THANKSGIVING DAY, MATINEE OF DIVORCE. 13TH DIVORCE MATINEE—SATURDAY NEXT.

ST. JAMES THEATRE—BACCHUS.

28th-st., corner of Broadway.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING. UNEQUIVOCALLY BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF ANNIE LONSDALE'S COMEDY SEASON. IMMENSE HIT OF THE NEW COMEDY. CATARINA—CATARINA. ANNIE LONSDALE in four distinct characters. BRILLIANTLY CONTINUOUS SUCCESS OF BACCHUS—BACCHUS. THANKSGIVING DAY—A SUPERB BILL. MATINEE AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK	LAST WEEK	LAST WEEK
BUT	BUT	BUT
TWO,	TWO,	TWO,

and farewell nights of Mr. SOTHERN as LORD DUNDREARY. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY at 2. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2. SEATS WILL BE SECURED TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor. W. C. COUP, Manager. AT EMPIRE RINK, 3D-AV., 63D-ST.

SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Open every day and evening from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

100,000 CURIOSITIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS EVER SEEN IN CAPTIVITY. GREAT HIPPODROME PAGEANT AT EACH PERFORMANCE. WELL WORTH GOING A HUNDRED MILES TO SEE.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM, UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. Everybody says it is the BIGGEST SHOW THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN, having no parallel in all the history of the past. Visited daily by from 15,000 to 20,000 people. Admission to the whole vast aggregation only 50c.; children, half-price; reserved chairs, 25c. extra; children to reserved seats, 15c. extra.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES ON THANKSGIVING DAY at 11 in the morning and 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Every feature high-toned, strictly moral, and first-class. No person within a hundred miles should fail to witness BARNUM'S COLOSSUS OF THE WONDER WORLD.

THE LAST WEEK.

CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS. Six hundred paintings, with 20,000 figures. Open night and day. Somerville Gallery, 14th-st.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 115TH anniversary festival of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of the State of New-York, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 1st December. The members of the Society will dine together at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 6½ o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 5 o'clock for the transaction of business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting held on the 9th inst.:

J. S. Kennedy, No. 41 Cedar-st.
Bryce Gray, No. 54 Worth-st.
Walter Watson, No. 30 Broad-st.
Archibald McKinlay, No. 46 Wall-st.
John Paton, No. 48 Wall-st.
John Robertson, Everett House.

Persons interested in the Society, or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, can obtain tickets from the managers.

CHAS. HENDERSON, Secretary.

CHICKERING HALL.—TO-NIGHT, AT 8, AN EVENING WITH TENNYSON, by Mr. CARR, who, by permission of Messrs. Harper & Co., will read part of the Laureate's forthcoming poem, "The Last Tournament." Admission, $1.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 866; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 451 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 75 Bowery.

DOREMUS TO-NIGHT. AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

LECTURES.

THE GREAT IRISH ORATOR,

REV. THOMAS GUARD,

Will lecture at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Mental Activities of the Age and the Bible.* Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway; Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway; John B. Terry's, No. 19 Union-square; and at the door.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S NEW LECTURE, *Will it Pay?* at STEINWAY HALL NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock. ORGAN CONCERT, by Prof. ELDER, for half hour before lecture. Secure your seats now. At Ditman & Co.'s, Astor House; Caswell & Hassard's, Fifth-avenue Hotel; Wade & Cumming's, Grand Opera-house; and S. S. Union, Bible House.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE before the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D. Subject—*Spain and the Alhambra.* The public are cordially invited.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.—LECTURES at Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st. between 9th and 10th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28. Subject—*The Orders of Nobility.*

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,

No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, stool and cover, for sale—a dead bargain—at BATTERSON'S furniture storage establishment, No. 550 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best City maker; four round corners, carved legs, agraffe, nearly new, rich tone, magnificent and superb throughout, made to order, and will be sold for half price for cash.

A SPLENDID NEW PIANO, ROUND corner, carved rose-wood case, 7⅓ octave, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 358 West 59th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Harlem—Speeches by Messrs. Cary and Whitbeck.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, under the auspices of the East-side Association, in favor of rapid transit, was held last evening at the hall of the Association, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. CHARLES CARY briefly stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of giving expression to the universal sentiment of this community in favor of rapid transit. After sketching the history of the two companies now in existence, the New-York City Underground Railway Company, and the Viaduct Railway Company, he urged the amalgamation of the two companies, and that they may be allowed to build such a road as an intelligent board of directors shall determine to be suitable.

Mr. R. M. HEDDEN then offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the construction of an underground railroad under Broadway and Fourth-avenue, from the Battery to Harlem, believing such a plan and route to be the best for the purpose of quick transit; we also believe that such a railway under Fourth-avenue would furnish the people of the East side with the most speedy relief from the present danger and destruction of life and property, now caused by the steam-roads on the surface of said avenue.

Mr. WHITBECK next addressed the meeting, and stated that he had made two trips to Europe mainly to examine and get information about the viaducts and under-ground railways of London. He stated that the viaducts of that city and continuations toward its centre of the great railroad lines coming from the country, and are not devoted to local city travel at all, any more than the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads are devoted to such purpose here; that all the viaducts of London do not have as much local passenger business as the poorest horse-railroad in New-York; and so far from affording any just precedent for the construction of viaducts here, they are conspicuous examples of their utter worthlessness for quick transit in all great cities. When he, the speaker, told engineers in London of the viaduct about to be built in this City, they were incredulous, and inquired if New-York was going backwards instead of forwards. Why, they asked, do you undertake a work which will cost so much, cause such terrible damage to property, when for one-quarter of the expense, a popular paying road can be constructed where it will do no injury to any body, viz., beneath the surface of your streets? Mr. WHITBECK next described the underground railways of London, stating that they have been successful beyond the highest expectations of every body; that 120,000 passengers ride daily on those roads; that the trains run with the regularity of a great machine, and that the passengers are carried with a degree of comfort to which we in New-York are entire strangers, and at rates of fare, too, within the means of every one; the poor laborer can ride from his work in the City to his home in the suburbs for a penny. The speaker described the atmosphere of the tunnels and the ventilation as good. The old Thames Tunnel, built many years ago on the double plan, has lately been turned to under-ground railroad purposes, and this and the St. John's Wood line are now practical examples of the superiority of this over every other plan of construction, for those tunnels ventilated themselves by the action of the trains, the air in the separate tubes being forced out by the cars, and fresh air flowing in behind to fill the vacuum or partial vacuum thus created. Mr. WHITBECK stated that, standing in one of the tunnels of the St. John's Wood line, he felt the air passing when the train was nearly half a mile off, and the nearer the train came the stronger became the current.

The speaker made many inquiries in London as to the effect upon property resulting from the construction of under-ground railways and their operation when completed. There was no property in the streets traversed by those roads that was not benefited by them, the buildings were not injured by the work of construction, and the running of trains produces less noise and vibration in the houses than is caused by the running of vehicles over the stone pavement in the streets. In conclusion, the speaker advocated the construction of an under-ground railroad under Broadway and Fourth-avenue, from the Battery to Harlem, as the thing New-York most wants. It should be considered an essential part of the great work of reform we now have on hand.

Mr. E. C. KORNER and several other gentlemen afterward addressed the meeting on the same subject.

Sixteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association—The Administration of President Grant Indorsed—Ex-Collector Murphy Vindicated.

A meeting of the members of the Sixteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the triumph of the Republican Party in the late State election implies a hearty recognition by the people of New-York of the integrity and ability with which the Government has been administered under the Presidency of Gen. GRANT.

Resolved, That the temper of the public mind emphatically demands that the incoming Legislature shall take a new departure out of the depths of jobbing corruption, and special legislation into which the Empire State has so long been sinking, to the end that our misgoverned Commonwealth may be redeemed from the disgrace which several servants have inflicted upon its fair fame.

Resolved, That no member of either political party whose character does not place him entirely above suspicion of the purpose to use his position for factional aims or personal advantage should be deemed eligible by Republicans to the Speakership of the Assembly. And that no member of either branch of the Legislature should be placed on any important Committee unless his previous record furnishes unquestionable evidence that he will act with steadfast uprightness whether on general or party measures.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the enactment by Congress of a bill for the promotion of civil service reform, believing that "patronage" is a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Executive; that the doctrine in politics that "to the victors belong the spoils" is vicious and demoralizing, and that honest, capable and experienced subordinate officers ought not to be proscribed for their political opinions.

The Chairman, in an able address, called the attention of the meeting to the recent action of the Republican State Convention in reference to the division in the Republican camp in this State, and their recognition of their party as the regular delegation, to the exclusion of the organization presided over by Mr. GREELEY. He expressed his sincere regret that the other branch of the Republican Party did not abide by the decision of the State Convention, for it was undeniable that it contained within its ranks men of known probity and honesty. He counseled a conciliatory spirit in dealing with the difficulty, begging them to be mindful of the great triumph of the last election, and it required, he said, all their united energy and power to maintain and perpetuate it. They have an overwhelming majority now in both Houses of the Legislature, and it should be its purpose to maintain the National Administration in its truthful honesty. He referred at length to the resignation of Mr. MURPHY as Collector of the Port, and the false and unwarranted slanders which had been hurled against his character. He clearly explained and refuted the charge of fraud advanced against him while Government contractor during the war. He was sorry to say that, without a shadow of foundation, a local journal took up and reiterated the accusations. But Mr. MURPHY's worth had already been established beyond peradventure, and the conduct of the Chief Magistrate of the nation and the entire people attested that it was appreciated. The Chairman adverted to the brilliant administration of Gen. GRANT, and declared that he was the best President this country could boast of. The nation was satisfied with his administration, and would so declare it by his re-election in 1872. [Cheers.]

The meeting then adjourned.

The Grand Jury Investigating the City Frauds.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was before the Grand Jury yesterday morning for further examination in relation to the Woodward frauds. The fact of the sitting of the Grand Jury on Saturday—an unusual proceeding, that body never, in the recollection of an eminent lawyer, having met upon that day, except after the riots in 1863, and on the occasion of the recent 12th of July riot—gave rise to many rumors yesterday of arrests of leading Tammany officials. The additional fact of the appearance of Messrs. TILDEN, O'CONOR and SCHULTZ on Saturday before the Jury, and Mr. TILDEN again yesterday, gave greater coloring to the stories of indictments found and warrants issued. It is said by those claiming to be conversant with the movements of the Grand Jury that the principal business of the session yesterday was the taking of testimony in the case of the new Court-house in Harlem, in which GENET is alleged to be fraudulently concerned. But few witnesses were examined, though the session of the Jury was protracted. One of the witnesses examined yesterday, it is said, was Mr. LEVI P. ADAMS, the architect of the Harlem Court-house. Much confidence is felt in some legal circles favorable to Reform that the action of the Grand Jury upon the Ring frauds will result in bringing the Municipal robbers before the bar of Justice. The charge of Judge BEDFORD, couched in such unmistakable language, it is thought can hardly leave a doubt in the minds of the jurors as to their plain duty to make every effort with what evidence they have in reach, and what with honest trial they can obtain, to bring in an indictment against the criminals now at large. Rumors of the arrest of GENET and City Chamberlain BRADLEY were flying around at a late hour in the afternoon, but they were found to be groundless. It was also rumored that warrants were issued upon complaint of the Bureau of Municipal Corruption for the arrest of PETER B. SWEENY and Mayor HALL upon the charge of being concerned in the Woodward frauds. Nothing could be learned of the truth of the rumor, further than that there was a probability of such action being taken.

MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF THEM.

Inspectors of Election Arraigned for Fraudulent Acts on Election Day—Judge Bixby Admits Them to Bail.

Immediately after the election the Apollo Hall Reform Democratic Executive Committee appointed a special committee to prosecute those guilty of election frauds. Since that time HENRY L. CLINTON and A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr., counsel for the Committee, have received a great many complaints against inspectors of election and other persons who are charged with ballot-box stuffing, repeating, fraudulent counting, and other offenses against the Election law. Counsel have laid a number of complaints before Judge BIXBY, of the Yorkville Police Court, who has issued warrants against the parties charged. Yesterday afternoon a number of these inspectors were arrested and brought before him. Messrs. CLINTON and LAWRENCE appeared as counsel for the prosecution.

CHRISTOPHER BARRY, who was an inspector in the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward, is charged with having fraudulently and corruptly miscounted the votes cast for WILLIAM MCMAHON, Democratic Reform candidate for Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District.

JOHN REILLY, who was an inspector and canvasser in the Ninth District of the Seventh Ward, is charged with having refused to count the ballots for Assemblymen at all, and with other corrupt practices.

WILLIAM J. O'CONOR, who was an inspector and canvasser in the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward, is charged with having fraudulently and corruptly refused to permit the watcher designated by WILLIAM MCMAHON, Reform candidate for Assembly, to witness the canvassing of the ballots, and with having fraudulently and corruptly refused to count the ballots for JOHN J. BLAIR, the Tammany candidate for Assembly in that district, and with having announced the pretended result without counting the ballots at all.

JAMES REILLY, an inspector and canvasser in the Second District of the Seventh Ward, is charged with the same offense substantially as O'CONOR.

It is claimed that the inspectors gave MCMAHON a much less number of votes than he received, and that they omitted and refused to count BLAIR's vote so that they might give him (BLAIR) the difference between the vote given to MCMAHON and the entire number of voters on the poll lists.

The offenses charged against these persons are felonies, and punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Judge BIXBY held these parties in the sum of $2,000 each. The Reform Committee are determined that these, and all well-founded complaints for violations of the Election law, shall be prosecuted promptly and vigorously.

Lieut.-Gov. Oscar J. Dunn—Cause of His Death—Some Reminiscences of His Career.

Dr. E. D. BEACH, who attended the late Lieut.-Gov. OSCAR J. DUNN, of Louisiana, during his last illness, has made the following statement of the cause of his death, &c.:

Lieut.-Gov. DUNN died of congestion of the brain. He had been unwell for some weeks, having pulmonary catarrh (some oppression in breathing,) but did not consult any physician; took some Cherry Pectoral, &c. On Monday he sent for me; saw him about 1 P. M.; prescribed some medicine and local applications, which relieved him; rested quite well between 11 and 12 o'clock; night, sent for again; appeared in rather heavy slumber; called again about 4 A. M.; much changed; brain evidently much affected; asked for counsel; Dr. D'AQUIN called; diagnosis unfavorable; no treatment relieved; cause, excitement, nervous exhaustion, and not paying prompt attention to serious disorders.

E. D. BEACH, M. D.

Of Lieut.-Gov. DUNN the New-Orleans *Bee* thus speaks in its issue of Thursday morning last, the day after his death:

"He was forty-six years of age, and a native of this city. He was born free, but his father's name is unknown. His mother kept lodging-rooms, which were generally occupied by actors and actresses, and she lived with a mulatto named DUNN as his wife, from whom the deceased took his name, and who was stage carpenter in the late JAMES H. CALDWELL's Camp-street Theatre. OSCAR, in his boyhood, was apprenticed to Messrs. WILSON & PATTERSON, master plasterers, who did an extensive business in their day. He served out his apprenticeship and worked some time at the trade, but gave it up many years ago. By intercourse, at his mother's house, with dramatic and lyric artists, connected with the stage, he obtained whatever knowledge of letters he had, and learned something of elocution. This was the school in which he acquired that deliberation of utterance and rather impressive style of speaking which distinguished him above all others of his people here who have come before the public. In the same school he also became a musician, and is said to have displayed in that, as in elocutionary arts, a notable aptitude. His musical attainments he turned to profitable account. He quitted the plastering business and took to music teaching, which he followed as a vocation until he became a public officer. In the capacity of music teacher he found patronage among the free people of his caste, who had the means of educating their children in accomplishments, and, long before the war occurred which resulted in the elevation of his race to the dignity of citizenship, he was regarded as a well-behaved, intelligent person, who had the respect for himself, which is the best assurance of respect for what is due to others."

An Office-Seeker Who Electioneered a Day Too Late.

From the Wathena (Kansas) Reporter, Nov. 23.

Our worthy County Surveyor elect is a farmer and a man who tends strictly to business. He has previously filled this honorable position four or five terms, and the people generally have perfect confidence in both his ability and integrity. He is a Republican of the "first water." In the recent contest, as he felt a deep interest in the success of the party, and as the Democrats were making a grand flourish, he thought it would not be amiss to electioneer a little in the interest of the regular ticket. Accordingly, with that determination, on the morning of Nov. 8, with a wagon-load of turnips to sell, he wended his way to Wathena. Having disposed of his turnips, he proceeded to search out one of his old friends, to whom he confided his plans, and asked of him his co-operation and support. The friend was not a little surprised as well as amused, telling him that he was probably a little behind hand, as the election had occurred the day before, and that he was no doubt already elected by a handsome majority. It is useless to say that our friend was somewhat astonished, and not a little annoyed by the laugh that was indulged in over the "good joke." He struck out for home, greatly relieved in mind over the result of the election, which he thought was to occur the next week.

Alleged Burglary at Tiffany's.

Early yesterday morning, a burglar, named FRANCIS BRODE, was arrested by Patrolman MEADE, Twenty-ninth Precinct, as he was leaving the establishment of TIFFANY & Co., in Union-square. It is alleged that he gained access to the building through an upper window from the window of a room he had taken at the Spingler House, and had got together a large amount of booty, when he made a noise which awakened one of several watchmen in the house, and was forced to fly, in doing which he ran into the clutches of the patrolman. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court and was remanded.

Roman Catholic Outrage.

On Sunday afternoon, two young men of the Washington Heights Christian Association were visiting and distributing tracts in the neighborhood of High Bridge, when they were attacked, knocked down, and otherwise maltreated, by some Roman Catholic Irishmen. This is the district which recently returned THOS. C. FIELDS to the Assembly, and these ruffians are a fair specimen of his supporters and their manners.

The Department of Public Works.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. FRANCIS M. BIXBY had been appointed head of the Department of Public Works, in place of WM. M. TWEED. The Mayor denied that any appointment had been made. It is understood, however, that Mr. BIXBY was offered the position some time ago, and that TWEED will resign to make way for him. Mr. BIXBY is a large owner of real estate, and also keeps several extensive storage warehouses in the lower part of the City.

The Medical Society of New-York—A Member Expelled.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York some time ago charged one of its members, Dr. ANTHONY RUPPANER, with violation of the Society's rules, and a committee was appointed to make a report on the subject. Dr. RUPPANER a few weeks ago applied to Judge BARNARD for an order prohibiting the committee from making their report. The order was granted, and at a meeting of the Society last evening Dr. RUPPANER was unanimously expelled.

Ex-Controller Connolly Still in Custody.

Ex-Controller CONNOLLY still remains at the New-York Hotel, in custody of Deputy Sheriffs. He did not succeed yesterday in obtaining the requisite amount of bail, although the most strenuous efforts were made to obtain it. It is said that Mr. GEORGE HOFFMAN has entered bonds to the amount of $200,000; OWEN MCGOVERN, $200,000; WASHINGTON B. CONNOLLY, $100,000; THOMAS B. CONNOLLY, $100,000; CHAS. CONNOLLY, $200,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday about 100 of the seamen belonging to the Russian squadron, now in the harbor, visited the City.

Rev. A. H. GESNER, rector of Grace Church, West Farms, N. Y., is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

The New-York Infant Asylum, at No. 24 Clinton-place, was opened yesterday for the reception of patients.

MICHAEL CARROLL, who some days ago fell from the rigging of the schooner *Seguine*, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

The Chamber of Commerce has received $3,162 82 additional subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers of the West.

The French Society Union Fraternelle has raised by subscription among its members $892 15 for the Chicago sufferers.

Jackson Lodge No. 78, of the Order of Hermanns Sons, gave an entertainment at the Casino, in Houston-street, last evening.

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will lecture this evening in St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth-street, on "America and Americans."

JOHN SUGBER, a German, died yesterday at No. 83 Third-street, from an injury received on Tuesday last by an accidental fall.

The German Women's Aid Association Teutonia celebrated its third anniversary at Aikle's Hall, in Third-avenue, yesterday.

Prof. DOREMUS delivers his second lecture on "Modern Science" this evening, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Judge BEDFORD was engaged yesterday in preparing his decision in the Baulch and Haggerty case. It will be rendered today or to-morrow.

We have received $5 from "A Clerk," for the Children's Aid Society, which has been forwarded to Mr. C. L. BRACE, the Secretary.

The hearing of the telegraph patent suit in the United States Circuit Court still stands in the way of the trial of Alderman JAMES IRVING.

The commencement of the great Government suit against WELD & Co., for the recovery of $60,000, has been put over until the 18th prox.

CHARLES HOFFMAN, aged fifteen years, of No. 4 Bayard-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway of No. 22 Warren-street, and was seriously injured.

A meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 327 Sixth-avenue, occupied as a trunk-store by LUKE KELLY, but only slight damage was done.

A reception will take place today at 1½ P. M. in the female department of Grammar School No. 48, at Twenty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will lecture this evening at Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on "The Orders of Nobility."

The new Turn Hall in Fourth-street, is fast nearing its completion. The new hall will include a theatre, a gymnasium and several meeting and club-rooms.

The tug-boat *George Farrell*, Capt. BROWN, while off Sandy Hook, yesterday, was run into and sunk by a bark outward bound. The officers and crew were rescued by a pilot-boat.

CLAUS TINKER was committed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of firing a revolver at BERNARD FLANAGAN. The shot, however, did not take effect.

GEO. BLUMER, a German, died yesterday at No. 145 East Houston-street, from injuries received some days ago by falling through the hatchway of No. 276 Broadway.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, ROBERT CURTIS was charged with assaulting his mother, CATHERINE CURTIS, who resides at No. 4 Suffolk-street. He was committed for trial.

The Board of Canvassers have made return to Judge BRADY that obedience has been rendered to the mandamus ordering them to count the votes for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

An Eleventh Ward German Reform Association was organized last evening at No. 625 Fifth-street. Mr. A. M. PRISHAW was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. JACOB SPIRO, Secretary.

The revenue tax on gas is twenty-five cents per 1,000 feet, not twenty-five per cent., as erroneously stated in yesterday's TIMES. The tax amounts to about seven per cent. on gas at $3 50 per 1,000 feet.

BERNARD HIRSON was thrown from his ash-cart yesterday in Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, by a collision with a truck, and was so seriously injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MITCHELL GIBNEY, a liquor-dealer on Cortlandt-street, New-York, last evening, committed suicide by jumping from the fourth-story window of his residence, No. 151 Jersey-avenue, Jersey City.

STEPHEN J. CARPENTER, a boy in the employ of Dr. H. M. WHITE, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forging the latter's name to a Post-office order for $4 50. The accused was held by Commissioner SHIELDS.

The Treasurer of the Milwaukee Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of $2,500 from the New-York Gold Exchange, and Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan, acknowledges a similar amount from the same source.

The vocal society Arminia gave its ninth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, which was largely attended by the friends of this popular organization, and fully enjoyed by all participating.

The ninth anniversary of the First German Women's Benevolent Association was celebrated last evening at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, by a series of social festivities, which were wound up by a ball.

In the Eleventh Ward a permanent German Reform Association was completed last evening, when the following officers were elected: President, LOUIS SCHRADT; Vice-President, F. G. BECK; Secretary, M. ROTHSCHILD.

Judge BEDFORD will render a decision to-morrow morning on the question of quashing the indictments against BAULCH and HAGGERTY, who are now in custody on a charge of stealing vouchers from the Controller's office.

Glanders and farcy are spreading among horses in this City. On every sale day at the horse market, at Sixty-third-street and Second-avenue, animals are detected suffering from one or the other of these dreadful distempers.

The Committee have issued an appeal for funds to support the "Children's Fold," a most deserving institution at No. 437 East Fifty-eighth-street. At least $1,000 more will be needed to meet all expenses to Jan. 1, 1872.

The Schiller Lodge No. 40, of the Order of Hermanns Sons, has contributed $50 toward the Chicago relief fund. A similar sum has been contributed for the same object by the Veteran Society of the veterans of the Turner Regiment.

At a special meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association last evening, at No. 181 Chatham-street, the amendments to the constitution suggested by the Central Committee were adopted after considerable discussion.

GEORGE ELY, a boarder at the Astor House, while going on board the Wilmington steamer at Pier No. 8 North River last evening fell overboard but was rescued by Roundsman WATTS and Patrolman GORMAN, Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, who sailed for Europe in the steamer *Weser*, on Saturday, will land at Southampton and proceed to Liverpool to convey to Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR the call of the Broadway Tabernacle Church and society.

Mr. JAMES H. NICHOLSON, of the Southern Press, at present in this City, is in possession of a snuff-box carved from the horn of an ox with a scalping-knife and tomahawk by the celebrated hunter WILLIAM PRITCHARD, the companion of DANIEL BOONE.

Hon. J. S. DIEHL, late United States Consul at Java, yesterday lectured before the Methodist Preachers' Association on the "Rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Jordan and Nile; Garden of Eden, Nineveh, the Tombs of Ezra, Ezekiel, Jonah, Noah, Abraham."

Gen. WM. MAHONE, of Virginia; Col. E. C. BOUDINOT, of the Cherokee Nation; Lieut.-Commander F. R. SMITH, of the United States Navy; United States Senator ALEX. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, and Gens. E. F. WINSLOW, of St. Louis, and H. T. REID, of Keokuk, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Yorkville on Saturday, it was decided to establish a reading-room for the use of the Republicans of the district. An organization having been effected, the following officers were elected: M. A. REED, President; A. DEY, Secretary, and M. SIMMONS Treasurer.

The first public meeting of the West Side Association will be held at the West Side Hall, Broadway, corner of Forty-fourth-street, on Friday evening next at 7½ o'clock. Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITBECK and Mr. WILLIAM R. MONTIER will deliver addresses.

The rumor that Rev. WM. H. BOOLE has withdrawn from the Water-street Home for Women is untrue. He has not only not withdrawn, but has no intention of doing so, being as actively interested as ever. Under his able leadership, Rev. ROBERT RODEN is the Superintendent of all the details of the work.

The charge against the proprietor of the liquor-store at No. 144 Bleecker-street, of doing business without a license, was disproved, yesterday, and the accused were discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, and HENRY KRONE, one of the proprietors, was subsequently arrested on a charge of concealing smuggled goods, and was held for examination.

Commissioners MANIERRE and BARR investigated eighteen complaints against patrolmen, yesterday. Charges against Officers MICHAEL BARRY, OWEN RODGERS, WM. H. TRAVIS, and MICHAEL J. HART, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and against Roundsman PATRICK J. MULDOON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, were referred to the Board.

LONG ISLAND.

Agitation has already commenced for a city charter for Flushing, College Point and Whitestone.

The new church at Port Washington was entered, on Saturday night, by burglars, and robbed of nearly all its valuables, including carpets, &c.

An elopement extraordinary is just now the scandal of Ravenswood, a married woman of thirty-five having run off with a Williamsburg youth of twenty-two.

STATEN ISLAND.

In Richmond County there are 175 colored voters, and about seventy-five tax-payers among them.

The ladies in the vicinity of New-Dorp are making great exertions, by subscription, to raise funds to build a new Baptist Chapel at that place.

The steam-ship *Spain* is still detained by the Health Officer at the Upper Quarantine grounds, having a few cases of small-pox on board.

The new church at Pleasant Plain, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 13th inst., is now being inclosed and will be finished about the 1st of January, at a cost of $7,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Episcopal Church at Belleville has been robbed by burglars of $100 worth of carpets.

The Pryor monument, to be erected at Princeton by the classmates of the late Theodoric B. Pryor, is to cost $3,000.

The work on the new wings of the State House at Trenton is nearly completed, and the new chambers will be entirely finished in time for the meeting of the Legislature.

While attempting to get off the cars at Pamrapo, on Saturday night, a man named JOHN MCGUIRE fell under the wheels. One foot was taken off and other injuries were received.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of the diocese of New-Jersey, has requested that collections for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Chicago, be taken throughout the State, on Thanksgiving Day.

On Monday night burglars entered the carpenter-shop of ANDREW MCCULLOUGH, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and carried away considerable property. THOMAS SNOWDEN was arrested on suspicion.

LUKE MADIGAN, an Elizabeth rough, was committed yesterday upon a charge of attempted murder. Mrs. MARY DUNN, of No. 40 Rector-street, Elizabeth, charged him with having entered the bedroom in which herself and her husband were sleeping, armed with a butcher's knife, and attacked DUNN with intent to take his life, which he had previously threatened.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Assistant Surgeon Mackie has been ordered to the New-York Naval Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX has been very successful in his Winter hats, which are made to conform to the requirements of the season as much as hat can possibly do. His fur caps, however, are just the thing, and, being tastefully designed and well constructed, as well as picturesque and comfortable, are rapidly becoming popular, and, if we mistake not, will soon be on every head. His collars correspond with his caps, and together fortify their wearers against the incursions of Boreas, who cannot stand any chance against the tactics of KNOX.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Nov. 28	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Britannia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 2	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Dec. 2	New-York	Bremen.
Spain	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, &C.			
Ocean Queen	Nov. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Nov. 30	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Dec. 2	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on the pier, at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1:10 P. M.... For Havana, by the *C. W. Lord*, (specially marked for that steamer,) at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 5 A. M.... For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M.... For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:02 | Sun sets......4:34 | Moon rises...3:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:00 | Gov. Island...8:50 | Hell Gate...10:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Erie, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Queen of Scots, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mary Lawton, (Br.,) Bose, Havre, Boyd & Hicken; Lus, (Span.,) Moran, Cadiz, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Ilex, (Nor.,) Sailtooth, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. M. Rowley, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Schr. J. W. Dodge, Taylor, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) H. A. Susan & Sons; A. L. Fith, Yates, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Phebe, Hewitt, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; Saarbruck, Clark, Demerara, F. A. Whitney; J. J. Bowers, Livingston, Tom's River.

Sloop Fred Brown, Ryder, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Genoa, Leghorn Oct. 24, Marseilles 29th, Denia Nov. 1, Gibraltar Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. From Nov. 6 to the 16th, had variable winds from S. W. to N. W. with a continual swell; Nov. 16, lat. 42 19, lon. 41 17, experienced a heavy gale of wind from N. W. with heavy squalls and a very high sea; Nov. 17 and 18 continual gales from S. W. to N. W. alternately with a heavy sea; Nov. 25 experienced a very heavy gale from W. to N. W.; Nov. 26, 11 A. M., received a pilot from boat No. 12, 4½ P. M. passed a full-rigged ship showing signal flags Q. C. L. P.; at 8½ P. M., sighted Fire Island Light.

Steam-ship Norway, (Br.,) Mylius, Denia Nov. 1 and Malaga 8th, with fruit to Henderson Bros. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 10, and since had fine weather.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship Sonntag, (of Stockton,) Harriman, San Francisco July 9, with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Aug. 12, in lon. 119 48; passed Cape Horn Sept. 20, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 20, in lon. 36 53; has had light baffling winds and fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sept. 28, lat. 46 26, lon. 35 20, exchanged signals with ship Remic, (Br.,) bound S.

Ship Hope, Hancock, Newport, England, 42 ds. with railway iron to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Made the northern passage and had westerly gales to the Banks; Nov. 26, 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Gertrude N. G., from Philadelphia, for Liverpool; same time, bark Templar, hence for Genoa.

Ship Magdalene, (N. G.,) Henke, Bremen Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers, to Chas. Luling & Co. Is anchored in the lower Bay.

Bark Adler, (N. G.,) Niemann, Barrow, Eng., 47 ds., via Philadelphia, in ballast to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sarah A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Tuthill, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 ds., with asphaltum to Stokes & Taylor—vessel to master. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; Nov. 14, lat. 28 48, lon. 70 30, spoke brig Harriet, from Porto Rico, for Baltimore.

Brig Emily, (of Shereham,) Graves, Shields 58 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales the entire passage, and been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Golden Star, Norton, Pensacola 30 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong head winds.

Brig Amileare, (Ital.,) Bonsano, Marseilles 75 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 7; came the southern passage, and had strong variable winds throughout the entire passage, and been 27 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Pedro, Baura, Annetta Bay, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood and sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Left no vessels. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage, and been five ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Vesta, Pinkham, Apalachicola, 13 ds. with yellow pine to Snow & Richardson—vessel to Stevens & Soule. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mollie, Plummer, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to S. de Cordova—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co. Left no vessels; has had strong northerly gales the entire passage, and been 5 days N. of Hatteras; Nov. 15, lat. 32 lon. 73, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently a schooner of about 200 tons burden; it being night, could not ascertain any further particulars.

Schr. Sam Weller, of Brixham, Sarwell, Malaga, 40 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley; passed Gibraltar Oct. 18, and had fine weather up to Bermuda, and been 14 ds. from thence with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Electra, Murray, Corpus Christi 17 ds., with hides, &c. to Fosset, Benedict & Co. Has had heavy weather, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. M. Campbell, Dennison, Pensacola 19 ds., with yellow pine to W. H. Parks & Co.—vessel to J. D. Fish. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Schr. L. A. Rose, Brown, Hamilton, N. C., 12 ds., with lumber to Master. Is bound to Providence, and proceeded.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, Merritt, Addison, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Minetta, Crocker, Gonaives 17 ds., with coffee and logwood to Richard Thackary—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Pedro A. Grau, (of Philadelphia,) Lake, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Ball & Co.

Schr. F. A. Sanders, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Bremen Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pine, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Irving, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Only Daughter, Healey, Virginia.

Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. J. Kelsey, Stillman, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Denis Hastings, Tilden, Virginia.

Schr. Victory, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Crisis, Owens, Virginia.

Schr. R. R. Hull, Drisco, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; ship Hampton Court, from London; barks Flower of Moray, from Denia; Fanny Atkinson, from Antwerp; Alexandrina, from Havana; brigs F. I. Merriman, from Pensacola; Ambrose Light, from Hoboken.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—Arr. bark Margaretta Blanca, from Beyrout; brigs R. T. George, from Demerara; H. Trowbridge, from St. Marie; Fanny Butler, from Port Johnson.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; steamer Monticello, from Savannah; schr. S. C. Rommell, from New-York.

Sld. brig Y. Saballico, for Barcelona; bark Matilda Brooks, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Maggie V. Hugg and brig Giacinto, from Rio; brigs, Italia, from Ponce; Harriet, from Port Spain; schrs. Fenian and Watson.

Passed out, brig Maria, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 27.—The bark Signal, from Turks Island, put in here leaking.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—The steam-ship Juniata, from Havana, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer Sacramento, from Panama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—Cld. brig Cleana, for Falmouth, for orders; schrs. Mabel Hall, for Bridgeport; James Fish, for May River.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—The Inman steam-ship City of Limerick, from New-York, reached Queenstown Saturday morning, and arrived at this port yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Hamburg-American steamship Cimbria, Capt. Haack, from New-York Nov. 14, touched at Plymouth and proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 27.—The steam-ship Tripoli, Capt. Barr, from Boston, Nov. 14, arrived at this port this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 27.—The Royal Mail steamer Nile, from Aspinwall, via Jamaica and St. Thomas, arrived at this port today.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
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GREAT BARGAINS
IN
OVERCOATS
FOR
GENTS AND BOYS.

E. REMINGTON & SONS'
MILITARY AND SPORTING ARMS.
The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.
ARMORY, ILION, N. Y. | SALES-ROOMS, NO. 193 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS
OF THE
MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE CO.
122 AND 124 BROADWAY
EQUITABLE BUILDING

GEO. STECK & CO.'S
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN
TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
WAREROOMS, NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.

WORTH KNOWING.
GILLIES' CRUSHED
COFFEES,
In Barrels and Sixty-Pound Cans, and
THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE,
In One-Lb. Pkgs. 48 Lbs. in a Box,
ARE UNIFORM, RELIABLE AND HEALTHY.
Prepared from different kinds of Coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously. Grocers find them more salable and reliable than any other Coffees.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Only Manufacturers,
233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.
THE GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT
Is now indispensable to every family, hotel-keeper, ship-owner, ferry company, railroad, sleeping and horse-car, and all public institutions. It arrests contagion and destroys all noxious and infectious vapors or odors from whatever cause.
Its use has been adopted by the
HEALTH DEPARTMENTS OF NEW-YORK AND QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND.
Call for circulars, with official reports, at the jobbing sales depots, Park & Tilford, McKesson & Robbins, John F. Henry, Abraham Binninger. Retailed at all principal druggists.
JAMES MEYER, JR., General Agent,
No. 43 Beaver-st., New-York.

STERLING SILVER.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,
Make a Specialty of the
Gorham Manufacturing Company's
Sterling Silver-Ware.
Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.
An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, cased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.
The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.
This Company use only British Sterling 925/1000.

FURS.
F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
And other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

Nicol & Davidson,
Invite an examination of their New Goods, including very choice
REAL BRONZE AND ENAMELED CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,
STATUARY IN REAL BRONZE, BISQUE AND PARIAN,
BRONZED AND GILT MANTEL SETS AND GAS FIGURES,
FINE LONDON PURSES AND UMBRELLAS,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, &c.
GLASS CHANDELIERS, (Osler's new designs,)
And an immense variety of Staple and Fancy Goods too numerous to describe herein.
No. 686 Broadway.

DECKER BROS.'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE MATCHLESS.
WAREROOMS
NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO,
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods, all of my own make, and warranted, suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. STORES, No. 4 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also, corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list. Post-office Box 6,724.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

BEST ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY!
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT, WITH IVORY, PEARL, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN GOOD CLOTHING.
PRICES REDUCED
AS FOLLOWS:
Suits from - - - - - - $28 to $22
Suits from - - - - - 35 to 25
Suits from - - - - - - 40 to 30
Pantaloons from - - - 16 to 12
Pantaloons from - - - 12 to 8
Pantaloons from - - - 8 to 6
Over-coats at $9, $10, $12 and $15,
Equal in material and style to custom-work. Large additions to Boys' Clothing Stock.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY AND WARREN-ST.

CAUTION
TO HOLDERS OF
Life Insurance Policies.
It has lately come to my knowledge that one or more persons are endeavoring, by circulars and personal applications, to induce my customers and other policy-holders to change their forms of policies, or even their membership, to other companies.
SUCH CHANGES CAN RARELY BE MADE WITHOUT LOSS, and sometimes a MUCH LARGER ONE than would appear at first sight to persons not familiar with actuarial calculations. Generally, such gratuitous advice to individuals to "change their policies" has no better motive than a mere broker's desire to make another commission. And, as a RULE, policy-holders should never change the form of their policies, or from one company to another, without some very plain, strong reason.
The financial results of the Chicago fire have made men in every state realize that it is just as necessary to protect their families from destitution by insuring their own lives as by insuring their property against fire, and experience will amply prove that in LIFE as well as FIRE insurance preference should be given to strong, reliable and honorably-managed companies.
If a policy-holder has made a serious error in his selection of a company, the sooner he changes the smaller will be his loss. For the time has fully come when men must exercise as much discrimination in life insurance as in other financial matters.
Therefore, I take this opportunity to renew to my thousands of customers who have favored me with their patronage for the last seven years, the assurance that myself and my office facilities are always at their command, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE, for advice or consultation relative to past or additional life insurance.
Risks or life policies to the amount of over $30,000,000 have passed through my office for all the leading and best companies in this country. And I think I can safely say that a long practical experience enables me to execute all orders for life insurance in such a manner as will best meet the views and interests of my patrons.
Business of every description connected with Life Insurance or the Negotiation of Loans from the leading Companies, promptly and carefully attended to.
JAMES A. RHODES,
General Agency Office, No. 187 Broadway.

LEWIS & CONGER'S
(Formerly BERRIAN)
HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.
FINE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,
FIRE-IRONS, COAL VASES AND FENDERS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND COOKING UTENSILS
In every variety.
Nos. 601 6th-av. and 1,306 Broadway.

FURNITURE
AT RETAIL.
WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES
From $75 to $300.
PARLOR SUITES
From $100 to $600.
We have opened our immense
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS
To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.
Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,
302 and 304 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent female attendants at BOTH OFFICES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 BROADWAY.
Branch Office - - - - - - No. 586 6TH-AV.

Assets 1st November, 1871	$4,[illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured in European Companies	$[illegible]
Other liabilities, including all losses in Michigan and Wisconsin	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	[illegible]
To which is to be added the assessment on stockholders, now being paid in	1,500,000 00

By the foregoing it will be seen that the HOME continues to offer reliable Insurance against loss or damage by fire.

Parties seeking Insurance are invited to call at the office, or apply to a representative of the Company.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.